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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-530
S. J. Res. 201

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. J. RES. 201

June 13, 1962	Rep. Blitch introduced H. J. Res. 744 which was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
June 14, 1962	Sen. Talmadge introduced and discussed S. J. Res. 201 which was referred to the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee. Print of bill and remarks of Sen. Talmadge.
June 20, 1962	Senate committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 201.
June 21, 1962	Senate committee reported S. J. Res. 201 with amendments. S. Report No. 1612. Print of bill and report.
June 23, 1962	Senate passed S. J. Res. 201 as reported.
June 25, 1962	S. J. Res. 201 was referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
June 28, 1962	House committee reported S. J. Res. 201 with amendment. H. Report No. 1952. Print of bill and report.
June 30, 1962	House passed S. J. Res. 201 as reported.
July 2, 1962	Senate concurred in House amendment to S. J. Res. 201.
July 10, 1962	Approved: Public Law 87-530.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-530

TIME EXTENSION FOR FILING TOBACCO ALLOTMENT LEASES.
Amends the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 so as to extend (until 20 days after the enactment of this act) the time for filing tobacco allotment leases on the 1962 crop with the county committees.

87TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. J. RES. 744

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 13, 1962

Mrs. BLITCH introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938 is amended by adding thereto a new subsection (g)
5 to read:

6 “SEC. 316. (g) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-
7 section 316(c) relating to the filing of a lease with the
8 county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for
9 the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) pursuant to
10 regulations issued by the Secretary, the county committee,

1 with the approval of a representative of the State committee,
2 finds a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section
3 was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the
4 county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962,
5 whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are re-
6 duced to writing and filed in the county office in which the
7 farms involved are located within twenty days of the date
8 this joint resolution becomes law.”

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

By Mrs. BURCH

JUNE 13, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. J. RES. 201

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14, 1962

Mr. TALMADGE introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice
and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a
tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938 is amended by adding thereto a new subsection (g)
5 to read:

6 “SEC. 316. (g) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-
7 section 316(c) relating to the filing of a lease with the
8 county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for
9 the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) pursuant to
10 regulations issued by the Secretary, the county committee,

1 with the approval of a representative of the State commit-
2 tee, finds a lease in compliance with the provisions of this
3 section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in
4 the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15,
5 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease
6 are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which
7 the farms involved are located within twenty days of the date
8 this joint resolution becomes law.”

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

By Mr. TALMADGE

JUNE 14, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 200) to establish a Century of Freedom Commission, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas the year 1963 will mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation which gave freedom from slavery to 4 million men, women, and children; and

Whereas the number of Negroes now living in these United States is in excess of 19 million; and

Whereas the Negro race has shaken off the intangible fetters of circumstance and contributed greatly to the growth of America and given prestige to its cultural customs and mores; and

Whereas the Negro has readily and unflinchingly taken up arms to defend American democracy in every war since Cripus Attucks died a martyr for freedom in the Boston Massacre; and

Whereas the Negro has constantly demonstrated his dedication to the American spirit of freedom by serving in key educational, military and governmental posts; and

Whereas it is appropriate that the ideals and accomplishments of the Negro race be reemphasized and given wider public knowledge on the occasion of the one-hundredth anniversary of its freedom; and

Whereas it is incumbent upon us as a nation to provide for the proper observance of this American event which has been and continues to be a vital force in our history: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) in order to provide for appropriate and nationwide observances and the coordination of ceremonies, there is hereby established a Commission to be known as the "Century of Freedom Commission" (hereafter in this joint resolution referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of thirty members as follows:

(1) The President of the United States, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall be ex-officio members of the Commission;

(2) Three members who shall be Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

(3) Three members who shall be Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate;

(4) Twenty members to be appointed by the President of the United States; and

(5) One member from the Department of the Interior who shall be the Director of the National Park Service or his representative.

(b) The Director of the National Park Service shall call the first meeting for the purpose of electing a chairman. The Commission, at its discretion, may appoint honorary members, and may establish an advisory council to assist in its work.

(c) Appointments provided for in this section, with the exception of honorary members, shall be made within a period of ninety days from the date of enactment of this joint resolution; except that vacancies may be filled after such period. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointments were made.

SEC. 2. The functions of the Commission shall be to develop and execute suitable plans for commemorating the one-hundredth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. In developing such plans, the Commission shall give due consideration to any similar and related plans advanced by State, civic, patriotic, hereditary, and historical

bodies, and may designate special committees with representation from the above-mentioned bodies to plan and conduct specific ceremonies. The Commission may give suitable recognition by the award of medals and certificates or by any other appropriate means to persons and organizations for outstanding achievements in preserving the culture and ideals of the Negro, or historical locations connected with his life.

SEC. 3. The President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation inviting all the people of the United States to participate in and observe the centennial anniversary of the historical event, the commemoration of which is provided for herein.

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission is authorized to accept donations of money, property, or personal services; to cooperate with State, civic, patriotic, hereditary, and historical groups and with institutions of learning; and to call upon other Federal departments or agencies for their advice.

(b) The Commission, to such extent as it finds to be necessary, may, without regard to the laws and procedures applicable to Federal agencies, procure supplies, services, and property and make contracts, expend in furtherance of this joint resolution funds donated or funds received in pursuance of contracts hereunder, and may exercise those powers that are necessary to enable it to carry out efficiently and in the public interest the purpose of this joint resolution.

(c) The National Park Service is designated to provide all general administrative services for the Commission.

SEC. 5. (a) The Commission may employ, without regard to civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949 an Executive Director and such employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions. The annual rate of compensation of the Executive Director shall not exceed the scheduled rate of basic compensation provided for grade GS-18 in the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(b) Expenditures of the Commission shall be paid by the Executive Director of the Commission, who shall keep complete records of such expenditures and who shall account for all funds received by the Commission.

(c) The Commission shall submit to the President, not later than September 1, 1962, a report presenting the preliminary plans developed by it pursuant to this joint resolution. A final report of the activities of the Commission, including an accounting of funds received and expended, shall be made to the Congress and the President by the Commission not later than December 31, 1964, upon which date the Commission shall terminate.

(d) Any property acquired by the Commission remaining upon its termination may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the national park system or may be disposed of as surplus property. The net revenues, after payment of Commission expenses, derived from Commission activities, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 6. The members of the Commission and of the Advisory Council shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses incurred by them in performing their duties.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, including an appropriation of not to exceed \$1,000,000 to prepare the preliminary and final plans and reports of the Commission described in section 5(c) of this joint resolution.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING LEASES FOR TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, last year Congress passed a law, Public Law 87-200, which authorized any tobacco farmer to lease any part of his allotment to any other owner or operator in the same county up to 5 acres. In order to be effective, it was required that this lease agreement be filed with the ASC committee office before the date prescribed by the Secretary, and in no event later than the normal planting time in the county.

This law was made necessary by the fact that many tobacco allotments were so small that they did not constitute enough acreage to form an economic unit on which the farmer could make a living. I supported this proposal and think that it will prove very beneficial to our tobacco producers.

Since the adoption of this leasing program, however, hardship cases have arisen which require further legislative action. A number of tobacco farmers have missed the deadline set by the Secretary in filing these leases, and are now faced with a penalty for overplanting unless some relief is granted. The Department concedes that these farmers thought they were in compliance and would like to allow exemptions to the general rule. Unfortunately, there was no authorization for such relief contained in the law as passed last year.

I introduce herewith a joint resolution which would give the Secretary of Agriculture this authority. A similar joint resolution was introduced in the House yesterday. It has the full support of the Department of Agriculture and I hope that it will receive early and favorable consideration by Congress.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 201) to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed, introduced by Mr. TALMADGE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. BEALL:

Article entitled "Fathers and Sons," written by Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, published in Parents' Magazine.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

Address delivered by Adm. Claude Ricketts, U.S. Navy, Vice Chief of Naval Operations, on the occasion of the dedication of Flatley Field Naval Air Station, Olathe, Kan., on May 19, 1962.

By Mr. JACKSON:

Address delivered by Edward N. Costikyan at a testimonial dinner in his honor, in New York City on June 5, 1962.

Lyrics of song entitled "Look With Pride (on Our Flag)," written by Miss Hank Fort.

By Mr. SPARKMAN:

Salutatory address by Miss Emily Kay Guantt at Brenau Academy, Ala., on May 28.

Testimony of Mr. George J. Burger, vice president in charge of legislative activities through the Washington office of the National Federation of Independent Business, on the subject of set-asides for small business.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

Editorial entitled "Worthy Reunion" published in the Washington Evening Star, June 11, 1962, relating to the Home Owners' Loan Corp.

By Mr. WILEY:

Editorial entitled "Dairying in the Lime-light," published in the Farmer's Union News.

Conclusions of assembly held by the Johnson Foundation Conference Center, in Racine, Wis., November 30–December 2, 1961.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

Articles by Phil Conley, president, Education Foundation, Inc., Charleston, W. Va., on historical and geographical facts relating to West Virginia and written as part of preparation for West Virginia Centennial.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

Article entitled "A Physician's Plea," published in the Wall Street Journal, on today, June 14, 1962.

Article entitled "Angry Nurses: They Fight for Raise in Pay, Split With MDs on Medical Care Issue," published in the Wall Street Journal on today, June 14, 1962.

By Mr. TALMADGE:

Letter from Irving Gordon, chairman of Workmen's Circle Branches of Atlanta, Ga., dealing with the persecution of members of the Jewish faith in the Soviet Union.

By Mr. CARROLL:

Editorial entitled "Denver Gets Back Able Department Head," published in the Denver (Colo.) Post on May 20, 1962.

Article entitled "We Can Use a New CCC," written by Roscoe Fleming, published in the Denver (Colo.) Post on May 5, 1962.

By Mr. METCALF:

Resolution of the National Wildlife Federation 26th Annual Convention, Denver, Colo., March 9–11, 1962.

"EXCELLENCE AND THE NATIONAL SERVICE"—ADDRESS BY SENATOR JACKSON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, earlier this week, the Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON] delivered a notable address, entitled "Excellence and the National Service," to the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

Senator JACKSON's speech sets forth certain lines of inquiry planned by the Subcommittee on National Security Staffing and Operations, which he heads.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of his address be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXCELLENCE AND THE NATIONAL SERVICE

(By Senator HENRY M. JACKSON)

Admiral Rose, distinguished guests, faculty, and members of the college, I am highly honored to join in this graduation ceremony. This is a happy day for you—and a fortunate day for our country.

This is a unique college. Nowadays, you know, most colleges don't graduate you—they parole you to the alumni association, which is a gentlemanly way of putting the bite on you for the rest of your life.

I know you will never forget that you stand in the high tradition of this college. You have had a chance to let your minds range over the perplexing problems of national security and to gain fresh insights into the complexity of the issues that face our decision-makers. An awareness of the interrelationship of political, economic, and military factors is the beginning of wisdom in the field of human affairs to which you are devoting your lives. You should go to your next duties better equipped than before to share in the great tasks of national security—because you better understand the problems of your co-workers in these tasks in the Pentagon, State, the Budget Bureau, Treasury—and the Congress.

It is a commonplace of graduation ceremonies to say that our Nation faces a time of testing as fateful as any in its history.

It also happens to be true—which is a nasty habit of commonplaces.

What is true for us is necessarily true for our adversaries as well. They too face a time of testing. They have mobilized for it. They know what they want. They have their plans for getting it. They will use every trick of the trade, including some we have not heard of yet, and every resource that can be diverted from essential civilian needs to achieve, in Mr. Khrushchev's words, their goal of burying us.

Let us not underestimate the adversary.

But, even more important, let us not underestimate ourselves.

The United States is a strong, dynamic, purposeful, but impatient nation. Preoccupied, as we are almost all of the time, with each new day's quota of problems, not to mention its frustrations, pin-pricks, and minor setbacks, we sometimes forget how different today is from, say, 1947. It is, perhaps, wise now and then to look back as well as ahead.

We have come far in the past 15 years. It was just 15 years and 1 week ago—on June 5, 1947—that Secretary of State George Catlett Marshall made what is surely the most important commencement address ever given—leading directly to the Marshall plan for European recovery.

Then we wondered whether communism might not take over in France and Italy. Germany and Japan were prostrate, shattered in defeat, their economies in shambles. Greece was in the throes of civil war. The bulldog British, in a remarkable act of national self-discipline, had imposed austerity on themselves as a means of rebuilding the foundation of their national greatness. The mighty power of the greatest military establishment ever built—the American Armed Forces of World War II—had been demobilized in pell-mell haste and was in disarray. We wondered whether we could afford \$14 billion for defense.

Today, how different our problems are: From Japan eastward across the United States to Western Europe, the economies are booming—so that our economic problems are the problems of surpluses not shortages. How Mr. Khrushchev would like to trade economic problems with us. Our allies have become so strong that we have a few problems with them now and then—but the differences that beset the Moscow-Peking axis should help us to see our problems with our allies in a truer perspective. Hundreds of millions of people have won their independence in what is surely the most radical political transformation ever accomplished without enormous bloodshed and violence. We will have our differences and difficulties with the new nations—but their

desire for independence, for nationhood is, if we but keep things in perspective, a building block of a decent world order.

Today in short, our problem is to use our strength wisely—whereas only 15 years ago it was to create strength out of weakness.

It is, of course, easier to build strength than to use it wisely. It is the awesome responsibility of the President to carry the main burden of leadership in the new tasks of the new day. He cannot delegate the great decisions on which the course of events will turn to any council or committee. The responsibility is his. In the setting of the sixties it is more difficult to exercise this responsibility than ever before. It is therefore all the more important that the key departments and agencies give the President efficient, steady, large-minded support.

Standards of performance adequate for quieter times will not do. State, Defense, the military services, the economic agencies, and the rest of our Government must meet new tests of excellence. Yes, and Congress, too.

Last month the Senate of the United States established the Subcommittee on National Security Staffing and Operations and asked it to make a study of how well our Government is staffed to conduct national security operations.

The subcommittee's inquiry is based on the simple proposition that the No. 1 task is to get the right men into the right jobs at the right time and to make it possible for them to do a job. Men rise to responsibility, if they are given half a chance. The subcommittee's modest goal is to help them get half a chance.

Robert Lovett said it best in 1960:

"The authority of the individual executive must be restored. * * * Committees cannot effectively replace the decisionmaking power of the individual who takes the oath of office; nor can committees provide the essential quality of leadership."

President Kennedy has made an impressive effort to shape the Government's machinery on this principle. It is the right philosophy of operations and we should push forward with it.

In this connection, I want to mention three problems that need special attention.

First. We should carry on with new vigor the fight against overstaffing in the national security departments and agencies.

Too many cooks spoil the broth—especially if they are all in the soup to begin with.

One must distinguish between operations, like running a military base, where the size of the organization must be tailored to the requirements of the job, and decisionmaking, where, beyond a certain point, there is a negative correlation between quantity of staff and quality of advice.

In policymaking more people make for more layering, more clearances, more concurrences, more warm bodies in air-conditioned committee rooms. A good staff is a small staff. If it always has much more to do than it can possibly do, it will do what is important, and not make difficulties in order to make work.

It is hard, I know, to devise a successful attack on this problem of overstaffing. We must be prepared, I believe, to consider the abolition or sharp curtailment of entire activities when these have become obsolete or of marginal importance. We must find a way to give top officers more freedom to hire, fire, and promote. And by clearer delegations of authority, we must reduce the number of people and agencies that get in on every act—and elbow for recognition at every curtain call.

Second. We need a clearer understanding of the role of the expert in the policy process.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 21, 1962
For actions of June 20, 1962
87th-2d, No. 101

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HIGHLIGHTS: (see page 6)

SENATE

1. SUGAR. Sen. Long, La., urged support for the administration's sugar bill, stated that it was superior to the sugar bill passed by the House, and inserted Under Secretary Murpny's testimony before the S. Finance Committee in support of the administration's bill. pp. 10285-7
2. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: S. J. Res. 201 (with amendment), to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed; S. 2859, to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year; S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry; S. 2121, to authorize the establishment and maintenance of Federal agricultural services to Guam; and S. 3152, to provide for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice for distribution in certain Federal programs. p. D493
3. NOMINATIONS. Received the nomination of John A. Baker to be a member of the CCC Board of Directors. p. 10358

4. COMMUNIST AGRICULTURE. Sen. Hruska reviewed failures of agricultural programs in Communist China, stated that "Experience in Communist China, as well as in Russia, proves conclusively that governments cannot farm," and inserted an article, "The Famine-Makers - a Report on Why China is Starving." pp. 10328-33
5. FOREIGN AID. Sens. Humphrey and Proxmire debated the merits of providing foreign aid to Communist countries, with Sen. Proxmire favoring legislation to restrict such aid, and Sen. Humphrey urging that the President be given wide discretion in the administration of the foreign aid program. pp. 10300-24
Sen. Goldwater criticized the "so-called Rostow paper on American strategy" in foreign affairs and inserted two articles on the matter. pp. 10276-80
6. COMMUNICATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 11040, to provide for the establishment of a commercial communications satellite system. pp. 10338-42, 10347-49, 10351-56
7. RECLAMATION. The subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved for full committee consideration S. 114, to authorize construction of the Waurika reclamation project, Okla.; S. 405, to authorize construction of the Mann Creek reclamation project, Idaho (with amendment); and S. 3162, approving an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District. pp. D494
8. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Both Houses received from Treasury a report on foreign currencies in the custody of the U. S., as of Dec. 31, 1961. pp. 10269, 10437
9. INTEREST RATES. Sen. Long, La., criticized the continued rise in interest rates and urged inquiry into the present situation regarding rates. p. 10336
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Smathers announced that it was the intention of the leadership to lay aside the pending business on June 21 and consider bills for the disposition of certain materials from the national stockpile and to extend the Defense Production Act. pp. 10349-51

HOUSE

11. FARM PROGRAM. Continued debate on H. R. 11222, the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962. pp. 10366-422

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. McSween to limit the Secretary's authority to enter into land-use adjustment agreements to lands regularly used in the production of crops, including lands covered by conservation reserve contracts under the Soil Bank Act. pp. 10402-3

By Rep. Gathings to provide that agreements for the establishment of tree cover may not exceed five years. pp. 10404-5

By Rep. Bass, Tenn., 197 to 9, to prohibit the Secretary from building industrial parks or establishing private industrial or commercial enterprises, and deleting from the bill the provision directing the Secretary to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization for lands which are submarginal or not primarily suitable for cultivation. pp. 10405-6

By Rep. McSween to delete the provisions amending the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act which would have increased the flood prevention capacity limitation from 5,000 acre-feet to 12,500 acre-feet, authorized the Secretary to assist local organizations in developing water supply for future use in watershed projects, clarified the Government's authority to provide engineering services for municipal and industrial water supply on a reimbursable

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate considered communications satellite bill.

House worked on general farm bill.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 10269-10300, 10357

Bills Introduced: 11 bills were introduced, as follows:
S. 3443-3453. Page 10270

Bill Reported: Report was made as follows: S. 3291, extending for 2 years authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury (S. Rept. 1606). Page 10270

Bills Referred: 17 House-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees. Page 10285

Legislative Program: Acting majority leader announced that it is the intention to move tomorrow to put aside temporarily the unfinished business, H.R. 11040, commercial communications satellite, and to consider H. Con. Res. 473, expressing congressional approval for disposition of certain materials from the national stockpile, to be followed by S. 3203, 1-year extension of Defense Production Act, and S. 3291, to extend Federal Reserve authority to purchase Treasury notes. These measures must be acted on by the June 30 deadline. Pages 10349-10351

Communications Satellite: Senate continued its consideration of H.R. 11040, to provide for the establishment, ownership, operation, and regulation of a commercial satellite system.

Pending at adjournment was Long (Louisiana) amendment (to committee amendment in nature of a substitute) to bar any communications common carrier from owning any shares of stock in the communications satellite corporation.

Pages 10300, 10325, 10338-10342, 10347-10349, 10351-10356

Confirmations: Senate confirmed the nominations of Harold C. Brown, of Illinois, to be member of Federal Power Commission, and Herbert W. Klotz, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Page 10365

Nominations: The following nominations were received: 3 civilian, 13 in the Foreign Service, 83 postmasters, numerous Army, and 1 Coast Guard.

Pages 10357-10365

Quorum Call: One quorum call was taken today.

Page 10324

Program for Thursday: Senate met at noon and adjourned at 8:03 p.m. until noon Thursday, June 21, when it is the intention to put aside temporarily H.R. 11040, commercial communications satellite, for the consideration of the following three measures: H. Con. Res. 473, congressional approval for disposition of certain stockpile materials; S. 3203, 1-year extension of Defense Production Act; and S. 3291, to extend Federal Reserve authority to purchase Treasury notes.

Pages 10351, 10357

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported ~~without amendment S. 2859, to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year; S. 3120, to permit the transportation of diseased livestock if such action will not endanger livestock and poultry of the U.S.; S. 2121, to establish Federal agricultural services to Guam; and S. 3152, providing for the nutritional enrichment and sanitary packaging of rice prior to its distribution under the national school lunch program; and with amendment S.J. Res. 201, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.~~

STOCKPILING

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on the National Stockpile continued its hearings in connection with policies of stockpiling of lead and zinc, having as its witness William N. Lawrence, Deputy Director, Mobilization Base Analysis Branch, Office of Emergency Planning. The witness testified in connection with the manner in which stockpiling objectives for lead and zinc were arrived at during recent years.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

U.S. OBLIGATIONS, AND NOMINATION

Committee on Banking and Currency: Committee ordered favorably reported S. 3291, extending for 2 years authority of the Federal Reserve banks to purchase U.S. obligations directly from the Treasury; and the nomination of John P. Botti, of New York, to be Superintendent of the U.S. Assay Office, New York City.

Prior to this action, in open session, testimony on S. 3291 was received from Under Secretary of the Treasury Robert V. Roosa.

NOMINATION

Committee on Commerce: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the nomination of Harold C. Woodward, of Illinois, to be a member of the Federal Power Commission.

The committee considered, but took no final action on, S. 3115, authorizing admittance of the vessel *City of New Orleans* to American registry, and to permit use of such vessel in the coastwise trade.

SUGAR ACT AMENDMENTS

Committee on Finance: Committee began hearings on H.R. 12154, proposed Sugar Act amendments of 1962, having as its witnesses Charles S. Murphy, Under Secretary, and Lawrence Myers, Director of Sugar Branch, both of the Department of Agriculture; G. Griffith Johnson, Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, and Edwin M. Martin, Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, both of the Department of State; and John Leddy, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

INVESTIGATION—AGVA

Committee on Government Operations: Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations continued its inquiry

into the operations and activities of the American Guild of Variety Artists, having as its witnesses Ben Sullivan, Crime Commission of Greater Miami, Fla.; Shelton L. Kemp, of the Miami district, and Floyd W. Golden, of the Tampa district, both of the Florida State Beverage Department; Morris J. Emanuel and Lawrence J. Madden, both of the Department of Labor; and others.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation approved for full committee consideration S. 114, authorizing construction of the Waurika reclamation project, Oklahoma (amended); S. 405, authorizing construction of the Mann Creek Federal reclamation project, Idaho (amended); and S. 3162, approving an amendatory repayment contract negotiated with the Quincy Columbia Basin Irrigation District.

Subcommittee also approved the following rehabilitation and betterment contracts: Gering-Fort Laramie Irrigation District, Nebraska; Bitter Root Irrigation District, Montana; and unit B, Yuma irrigation and drainage project, Arizona.

Prior to this action, subcommittee held hearings on S. 3162, with testimony from Under Secretary James K. Carr and G. G. Stamm, Bureau of Land Management, both of the Department of the Interior; and on S. 892, authorizing construction of the Arbuckle reclamation project, Oklahoma, with testimony from Senators Kerr and Monroney; William I. Palmer, Assistant Commissioner of Reclamation, James T. McBroom and William N. White, both of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and M. G. Barclay, area engineer, Oklahoma, all of the Department of the Interior; and numerous Oklahoma witnesses.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 13 public bills, H.R. 12221-12233; 6 private bills, H.R. 12234-12239; and 6 resolutions, H.J. Res. 749 and 750, H. Con. Res. 498, and H. Res. 694-696, were introduced.

Page 10438

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

H.R. 10966, to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office (H. Rept. 1850);

Seven private bills, H.R. 2611, 3624, 6709, 7328, 8550, 9828, and 11031 (H. Repts. 1851-1857, respectively);

Seventeenth report from the Committee on Government Operations entitled "Illegal Actions in the Construction of the Airfield at Fort Lee, Va." (H. Rept. 1858);

H.R. 4055, amending the act authorizing National Medals of Science (H. Rept. 1859); and

H.R. 9485, designating a National Goddard Day (H. Rept. 1860).

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Farm Bill: Concluded all general debate on H.R. 11222, the general farm bill, and commenced reading the bill for amendments. When the Committee rose the bill had been read through title IV.

Adopted amendments while in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union designed to—

Limit to 5 years the payments to be received in connection with tree cover crops;

Delete authority of Secretary of Agriculture relative to economic use of lands and retirement of submarginal lands not suitable for cultivation;

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

Issued June 22, 1962
For actions of June 21, 1962
87th-2d, No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: House recommitted farm bill. Senate committee reported bills to extend time for filing tobacco allotment lease transfers and increase number of counties in crop insurance program. Senate committee voted to report bill to grant national forest status to certain Taylor Grazing Act lands.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE reported the following bills: p. 10443
S. J. Res. 201, with amendment, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco allotment may be filed (S. Rept. 1612).
S. 2859, without amendment, to increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year (S. Rept. 1614).
S. 3120, without amendment, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry (S. Rept. 1615).
S. 2121, without amendment, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain Federal agricultural services on Guam (S. Rept. 1613).
2. INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: pp. D500-01
H. R. 9822, to grant national forest status to certain lands acquired under the exchange provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

S. 3112, with amendment, to add certain lands to the Pike National Forest in Colo. and to the Santa Fe and Carson National Forests in N. Mex.

S. 2429, with amendment, to revise the boundaries of the Virgin Islands National Park.

S. 114, to authorize construction of the Waurika reclamation project, Okla.

S. 405, to authorize construction of the Mann Creek reclamation project, Ida.

3. CIVIL DEFENSE. Passed without amendment H. R. 11743, to extend to June 30, 1966, the emergency authority of the President under the Federal Civil Defense Act to deal with the effects of an enemy attack on the Nation. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10498
4. STOCKPILING. Agreed to, without amendment, H. Con. Res. 473, providing the express approval of the Congress for the disposition of certain materials from the National stockpile, including silk noils, abaca fiber, sisal fiber, vegetable tannins, and castor oil. This measure will now be sent to the President. pp. 10460-6
5. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Passed as reported S. 3203, to continue the Defense Production Act for one year, until June 30, 1963. pp. 10466-7
6. COMMUNICATIONS. Continued debate on H. R. 11040, to provide for the establishment of a commercial communications satellite system. pp. 10454-60, 10469-76
7. TAXATION. At the request of Sen. Smathers, H. R. 11879, to extend for one year the existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates, was referred to the Finance Committee for further consideration. p. 10498
8. PROCUREMENT. Received from GAO an audit report on the general supply fund of GSA for fiscal year 1961. p. 10442
9. CONFLICT OF INTEREST. Sen. Keating submitted amendments intended to be submitted to H. R. 8140, the conflict-of-interest bill, relating to a system of administrative enforcement for the conflict-of-interest laws; disclosure of certain ex parte communications received by Government agencies from Members of Congress or congressional staff, and gifts to Federal employees by business contacts. pp. 10444-7
10. FEDERAL EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted a Wall Street Journal article "on what to expect from Federal deficit financing." pp. 10452-3

HOUSE

11. FARM PROGRAM. By a vote of 215 to 205, recommitted H. R. 11222, the proposed Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, to the Agriculture Committee. pp. 10501-70, 10584

Agreed to the following amendments prior to the recommitment:

By Rep. Bass, Tenn., to provide penalties for the offering or receiving money or gifts in connection with the storage of any agricultural product or commodity. p. 10511

By Rep. Mahon to provide that in establishing farm acreage allotments the Secretary shall give special consideration to farms on which there were acreages of feed grains during 1961 and/or 1962. pp. 10514-5

By Rep. Mahon to provide that the reserve acreage under the national acreage allotment shall not exceed 4 percent. p. 10514

EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE 1962 TOBACCO ALLOTMENT
LEASES

JUNE 21, 1962.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TALMADGE, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S.J. Res. 201]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res 201), to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

This joint resolution would extend the time for filing 1962 crop tobacco allotment leases for 20 days following its enactment.

Public Law 87-200 added a new section 316 to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 permitting the limited leasing of tobacco acreage allotments for each of the 1962 and 1963 crops. Section 316(c) provided that no such lease would be effective unless a copy was filed with the county committee prior to a date fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture not later than normal planting time. In some cases, through mistake or misunderstanding of the new provisions, the copy of the lease was not filed with the county committee within the prescribed time. Unless such mistakes are corrected the tobacco planted pursuant to such leases will be subject to marketing penalties. This resolution would extend the time for reducing such leases to writing and filing them with the county committee until 20 days after its enactment. It would not extend the time for entering into such leases, its only purpose being to correct situations resulting from late filing.

The committee amendments make purely technical corrections, and are not substantive in nature.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 18, 1962.

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR TALMADGE: This letter is written to confirm your understanding that Senate Joint Resolution 201 which was introduced by you on June 14, 1962, and extends the time by which a lease of a tobacco allotment may be filed, has the full support of the Department of Agriculture.

Prior to the enactment of Public Law 87-200 on September 6, 1961, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, did not permit the leasing of a tobacco acreage allotment. Hence, farmers and employees of county offices had no experience prior to the 1962 crop year with respect to leasing such allotments. As a result, in some cases leases have been entered into and all of the requirements of Public Law 87-200 met, except the requirement that a copy of the lease be filed with the county committee prior to a closing date established by the Secretary which can be no later than the normal planting time in the county involved. Tobacco has been planted pursuant to the terms of these leases which must be considered excess tobacco which the farmer must destroy or pay the substantial penalty thereon required by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, unless the requirement as to filing is modified.

The passage of the joint resolution will enable this Department to grant relief in those cases where farmers have in good faith entered into leases and met all the conditions specified in Public Law 87-200 except the formal requirement that the lease be filed with the county committee not later than the normal planting time in the county.

As the joint resolution does not extend the time by which a lease must be entered into but only the date by which it must be filed, the enactment of the joint resolution into law would not permit the leasing of tobacco allotments after the date provided for in Public Law 87-200.

Due to time limitations, we have not ascertained from the Bureau of the Budget whether Senate Joint Resolution 201 conforms to the administration's legislative program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN P. DUNCAN, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

* * * * * *

SEC. 316. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act for the crop years 1962 and 1963, the owner and operator of any farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a burley tobacco acreage allotment) is established may lease any part of such allotment to any other owner or operator of a farm in the same county for use in such county on a farm having a current tobacco allotment of the same kind. Such lease and transfer of allotment shall be recognized and considered valid by the county committee provided the conditions set forth in this section are met. In the case of Maryland (type 32) tobacco, no farm shall be eligible for lease of allotment from the farm unless at least 75 per centum of the allotment for the farm was actually planted during each of the years 1960 and 1961.

(b) Any lease shall be made on such terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in this section, as the parties thereto agree. No lease shall be entered into for any period in excess of one crop year, but may be renewed for the 1963 crop year, if the parties so agree.

(c) The lease and transfer of any allotment shall not be effective until a copy of such lease is filed with and determined by the county committee of the county in which the farms involved are located to be in compliance with the provisions of this section. Such lease and transfer shall not be effective unless a copy of the lease is filed with the county committee prior to a closing date established by the Secretary, which date shall be no later than the normal planting time in the county. If the normal yield established by the county committee for the farm to which the allotment is transferred does not exceed the normal yield established by the county committee for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by more than 10 per centum, the lease and transfer shall be approved acre for acre. If the normal yield for the farm to which the allotment is transferred exceeds the normal yield for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by more than 10 per centum, the county committee shall make a downward adjustment in the amount of the acreage allotment transferred by multiplying the normal yield established for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by the acreage being transferred and dividing the result by the normal yield established by the farm to which the allotment is transferred.

(d) The lease and transfer of any part of a tobacco acreage allotment determined for a farm shall not affect the allotment for the farm from which such acreage allotment is transferred or the farm to which it is transferred, except with respect to the crop year specified in the lease. The amount of acreage allotment which is leased from a farm shall be considered for purpose of determining future allotments to have been planted to tobacco on the farm from which such

allotment is transferred and the production pursuant to the lease and transfer shall not be taken into account in establishing allotments for subsequent years for the farm to which such allotment is transferred. The lessor shall be considered to have been engaged in the production of tobacco for the purpose of eligibility to vote in the referendum.

(e) Under the provisions of this section not more than five acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm: *Provided*, That the total acreage allotted to any farm after such transfer shall not exceed 50 per centum of the acreage of cropland in the farm.

(f) The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as he considers necessary for carrying out the provisions of this section.

(g) *Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, the county committee, with the approval of a representative of the State committee, finds a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of the date this subsection becomes law.*



S. J. RES. 201

[Report No. 1612]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14, 1962

Mr. TALMADGE introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 21, 1962

Reported by Mr. TALMADGE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938 is amended by adding thereto a new subsection (g)
5 to read:

6 “~~SEC. 316.~~ (g) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-
7 section ~~316(e)~~ (c) relating to the filing of a lease with the
8 county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for
9 the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) pursuant to
10 regulations issued by the Secretary, the county committee,

1 with the approval of a representative of the State commit-
2 tee, finds a lease in compliance with the provisions of this
3 section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in
4 the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15,
5 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease
6 are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which
7 the farms involved are located within twenty days of the date
8 this ~~joint resolution~~ *subsection* becomes law.”

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87TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. J. RES. 201

[Report No. 1612]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

By Mr. TALMADGE

JUNE 14, 1962

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 21, 1962

Reported with amendments

SENATE - June 23

13. **APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed as reported H. J. Res. 745, appropriating funds for those items in the second supplemental appropriation bill which were apportioned on a basis indicating a necessity for a deficiency or supplemental estimate (pp. 10672-80). This measure was reported with amendments on June 22, during adjournment of the Senate (S. Rept. 1617) (p. 10620). As passed the resolution included an amendment by the Senate Appropriations Committee for \$25 million for farm operating loans in the direct loan account authorized by the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 (pp. 10672). See Digest 97 for other items of interest.
Sen. Mansfield urged the Senate and House Appropriations Committee to put aside for the present their differences in the appropriations dispute and let a "bipartisan and bicameral group of Members" of Congress consider the matter later. pp. 10623-4
14. **TOBACCO.** Passed as reported S. J. Res. 201, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed. pp. 10682
15. **CROP INSURANCE.** Passed without amendment S. 2859, to increase from 100 to 150 the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year. p. 10683
16. **EXPORT CONTROL.** Passed, by a vote of 59 to 1, S. 3161, to extend permanently the Export Control Act (pp. 10621-3, 10630-4, 10649-50, 10652-68, 10680-1). By a vote of 57 to 2, agreed to amendments by Sen. Keating to increase penalties for serious or repeated violations of export controls (pp. 10650, 10652-10668).
17. **LIVESTOCK-POULTRY DISEASES.** Concurred in the House amendments to S. 860, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to provide greater protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10623
Passed without amendment S. 3120, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority to permit the interstate movement of certain diseased livestock and poultry. pp. 10683-4
18. **TAXES.** The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11879, to extend for one year existing corporate normal tax rate and certain excise tax rates (S. Rept. 1616). p. 10620
This bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate. p. 10684
19. **DATA PROCESSING; CONTRACTS.** Received from GAO a report on the review of selected aspects of awards by GSA and administration by certain using agencies of contract for rental of electronic data processing equipment. p. 10620
20. **RETIREMENT.** Received from the Civil Service Commission a report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement System. p. 10620
21. **RECLAMATION.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1912, to increase the appropriation authorization for the completion of the construction of the irrigation and power systems of the Flathead Indian irrigation project, Mont. (S. Rept. 1618). p. 10620
22. **FARM PROGRAM.** Several Senators discussed the defeat of the farm bill by the House. pp. 10624-9
Senators Humphrey and Kuchel debated farm policy issues. pp. 10694-9, 10699-700

23. AGRICULTURAL AID; GUAM. Passed without amendment S. 2121, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain Federal agricultural services on Guam. p. 10683
24. SUGAR. Sen. Proxmire supported the administration's sugar bill in preference to the sugar bill passed by the House, stating that "Congress should pass the administration sugar bill by June 30, or let the present program expire." pp. 10669-72
25. FOOD-FOR-PEACE. Sen. Humphrey commended and inserted a letter commending the food-for-peace program. pp. 10688-90
26. DISASTER AREAS. Sen. Humphrey commended this Department for providing assistance to counties in northwestern Minn. declared disaster areas because of recent heavy rains and urged additional assistance for the areas. pp. 10692-4
27. WHEAT. Sen. Carlson discussed the importance of wheat to the economy of Kan. and inserted an editorial on the matter. p. 10672
28. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Sen. Hruska commended the work of the land-grant colleges on their 100th anniversary. p. 10649
29. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Williams, N. J., urged enactment of legislation to authorize a study of alternative programs for providing financial assistance resulting from flood disasters. p. 10645
30. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Javits inserted an editorial supporting enactment of foreign trade legislation. pp. 10635-6
31. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the corporate and excise tax extension bill will be considered Mon., followed during the week by consideration of the sugar bill and the public debt limit bill. He stated that the Senate would conduct no business on July 4. pp. 10684-5
32. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 25, p. 10700

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cunningham stating that the American farmer did not want the farm bill and that the "majority in Congress stood up for the American farmer," and inserting an article. pp. A4732-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Harrison, Va., stating that "the action of the House does not mean that sound legislation cannot and should not be passed at this session of Congress" and that "I want to earnestly disagree with the criticism and abuse of Secretary of Agriculture Freeman." p. A4735
Extension of remarks of Rep. St. George inserting an article, "The Story of a Fight--Here are Some of the Amazing Maneuvers That Have Been Going On Behind the Scenes in the Farm Bill Battle." pp. A4742-3
Extension of remarks of Rep. Nelsen inserting a farm program suggestion from the Wallace's Farmer magazine. p. A4746
34. SUGAR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Langen inserting an article, "Over Half Million Dollars In Fees Bonanza Due Many Lobbyists in Wake of New Sugar Bill." pp. A4741-2
Extension of remarks of Rep. Lindsay stating that the "sugar bill which passed the House last week was the wrong approach to an important and difficult problem," and inserting an article, "Sweet and Sour." p. A4745

Acting Secretary Gudeman actually claimed, in opposing my amendment, that the presumption in the Export Control Act against the disclosure of information was in general harmony with Government policy on freedom of information. That strikes me as being an astounding statement. I take strong exception to it. In a free society, the presumption must always be in favor of, not against, the communication of vital facts to the body politic.

The Gudeman report enunciates a point of view which, in my judgment, is a threat to the right of the people to know about the operations of their Government and to get information essential to passing judgment of the wisdom of particular policies. The Gudeman report reveals an attitude at a high level of government which makes even more acute the need to give this provision in the law immediate attention by the interested committees.

As the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] pointed out, there is an interest on the part of both the Committee on Banking and Currency and the Committee on the Judiciary, because penal provisions are involved in this problem. So undoubtedly it would be wise to have both committees pass on the wording of the amendment.

Madam President, I cannot believe that President Kennedy would subscribe to the approach taken in the Gudeman report to the problem of public information. The President made one of the major themes of his campaign an attack upon the suppression of important information. During a speech at Mount Clemens, Mich., on October 26, 1960, the then Senator Kennedy declared that in America "the people, if they are armed with the truth, can be trusted to make the right decision." He stated that if "we are to make the sacrifices that are necessary to meet the challenge of the 1960's, we need to know the truth, the bad news as well as the good."

Senator Kennedy closed that speech by invoking the Biblical injunction:

Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make ye free.

In another speech, in Philadelphia, just a week before the election, Senator Kennedy declared firmly:

I have the utmost confidence in the American people to face all the facts, however harsh, and to provide for them.

These statements by President Kennedy cannot be reconciled with Acting Secretary Gudeman's pronouncements, and I cannot believe that President Kennedy is aware of the contents of the Gudeman report. If this report were called to the attention of the President, I am confident that he would repudiate the Gudeman report, unless he has drastically altered his views since 1960.

We in the Congress who trust the people, who believe in the right to know, and who desire congressional committees to be able to get the information they need to do a proper job, should—and must—do the same. We should take the position which the President took in his campaign speeches

in 1960, and against the position taken in the report submitted by Acting Secretary Gudeman.

Madam President, I hope the Senate will be given an opportunity to deal with this problem at an early date, and that both the committees to which I have referred will give the subject their earnest attention.

Again I express my gratitude to the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] for his generous cooperation today.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may proceed to the consideration of measures on the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 1567 and ending with Calendar No. 1575. Before the question is put, I may say that this procedure has been cleared on both sides of the aisle and with interested Senators. To the best of my knowledge, these measures are noncontroversial.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, has consent been given to the request for consideration at this time of the measures on the calendar beginning with Calendar No. 1567 and extending to and including Calendar No. 1575?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes, that request has been granted.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand that all of these are measures to which there is no objection. If there is objection to any of these bills, no action on the bills objected to will be taken.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the order which has been entered, the Clerk will proceed to state the measures referred to.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that following the consideration of each of the measures referred to, excerpts from the committee reports and other appropriate material be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The first measure included in this group will be stated.

EXEMPTION OF FOWLING NETS FROM DUTY

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 6682) to provide for the exemption of fowling nets from duty, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance, with amendments, on page

2, after line 2, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. For the purpose of applying the provisions of sections 4218, 4220, and 6416 (b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, during the period beginning on January 1, 1955, and ending at the close of August 31, 1955, and for the purpose of applying the corresponding provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 for the period beginning on October 1, 1952, and ending at the close of December 31, 1954, with respect to the sale of a tube taxable under section 4141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or section 3404(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, as the case may be, to the manufacturer or producer of an article which—

(1) was primarily adapted for use as a component part of a television receiving set;

(2) was not a radio and television component taxable under section 4141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or a chassis taxable under section 3404(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, as the case may be; and

(3) was sold to a manufacturer or producer of television receiving sets taxable under section 4141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or section 3404(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, as the case may be;

such article shall be treated as having been taxable under section 4141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 or section 3404(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, as the case may be.

And, on page 3, after line 3, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 3. (a) Section 4216(f)(4)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to the definition of local advertising) is amended by striking out "or appears in a newspaper" and inserting in lieu thereof "appears in a newspaper or magazine, or is displayed by means of an outdoor advertising sign or poster".

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to articles sold on or after the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning more than 20 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to provide for the exemption of fowling nets from duty, and for other purposes."

The excerpt from the report (No. 1607) is as follows:

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 6682 is to provide for the duty-free entry of nets or sections or parts of nets, finished or unfinished, of whatever material or materials composed, for use in taking wild birds under licenses issued by an appropriate Federal or State governmental authority.

Your committee has added two provisions to this bill. One of these provides for the period from October 1, 1952, through August 31, 1955, that under certain conditions television tubes could be purchased tax-free for incorporation in television tuners and similar nontaxable articles which subsequently are sold for use in taxable television sets. Second, your committee's bill provides that local (usually cooperative) advertising which may be excluded from the sales price to which the various manufacturers' excise tax rates apply may include advertising in magazines and on outdoor advertising signs or posters.

LANDS HELD IN TRUST FOR THE JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE

The bill (S. 2971) to declare that certain lands of the United States are held by the United States in trust for the Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Reservation, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all right, title, and interest of the United States in and of the following described lands, containing 7.00 acres, more or less, situated within the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation in the State of New Mexico, are hereby declared to be held by the United States in trust for the Jicarilla Apache Tribe of the Jicarilla Reservation, New Mexico, subject to a reservation of the right of the United States to use so much of such lands, together with all facilities now thereon or hereafter installed by the United States, as shall in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior be needed for the administration of the affairs of the tribe, and subject to a reservation in the United States of a right-of-way across any part of such lands which the Secretary of the Interior deems desirable in connection with the administration of the affairs of the tribe:

Township 30 north, range 1 west, New Mexico principal meridian (surveyed): Beginning at corner numbered 1 from which the southwest corner of section 15, township 30 north, range 1 west, New Mexico principal meridian, Rio Arriba County (surveyed), bears due south a distance of 11.142 chains and due west a distance of 15.651 chains; thence from corner numbered 1 due north a distance of 7.071 chains to corner numbered 2; thence due east a distance of 7.071 chains to corner numbered 3; thence due south a distance of 7.071 chains to corner numbered 4; thence due west a distance of 7.071 chains to the point of beginning, containing 5 acres, more or less.

Township 31 north, range 2 west, New Mexico principal meridian (surveyed): Beginning at corner numbered 1 from which the southwest corner of section 29, township 31 north, range 2 west, New Mexico principal meridian, Rio Arriba County (surveyed), bears due south a distance of 21.471 chains and due west a distance of 23.138 chains; thence from corner numbered 1 due west a distance of 3.162 chains to corner numbered 2; thence due north a distance of 3.162 chains to corner numbered 3; thence due east a distance of 3.162 chains to corner numbered 4; thence due south a distance of 3.162 chains to the point of beginning, containing 1 acre, more or less.

Also beginning at corner numbered 1 from which the southwest corner of section 29, township 31 north, range 2 west, New Mexico principal meridian, Rio Arriba County (surveyed), bears due south a distance of 26.043 chains and due west a distance of 23.138 chains; thence from corner numbered 1 due north a distance of 3.162 chains to corner numbered 2; thence due east a distance of 3.162 chains to corner numbered 3; thence due south a distance of 3.162 chains to corner numbered 4; thence due west a distance of 3.162 chains to the point of beginning, containing 1 acre, more or less.

SEC. 2. The Indian Claims Commission is directed to determine in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1050), the extent to which the value of the title conveyed by this Act should or should not be set off against any claim against the United States determined by the Commission.

The excerpt from the report (No. 1608) is as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 2971, introduced by Senator ANDERSON, of New Mexico, is to declare that 7 acres of Federal lands on the Jicarilla Indian Reservation in New Mexico shall be held in trust for the tribe. The lands are all within the boundaries of the reservation.

The lands covered by the bill were purchased by the United States in 1931. Improvements on the lands consisting of lookout towers, two cabins, and two concrete cisterns, were transferred to the tribe in 1953. The tribe desires the land for forest fire protection purposes in connection with its sustained-yield forest management program. The right to use the lands and improvements thereon in the administration of tribal affairs is reserved to the United States.

The bill contains a directive in section 2 to the Indian Claims Commission relating to a possible setoff of the value of the lands donated. This section conforms to the language in several other bills enacted by Congress making gifts of surplus Federal property to Indian tribes.

CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN TRIBAL LAND FROM FOND DU LAC INDIAN RESERVATION, MINN.

The bill (S. 3018) to provide for the conveyance of 39 acres of Minnesota Chippewa tribal land on the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation to the SS. Mary and Joseph Church, Sawyer, Minn., was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is an identical House bill. Without objection, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will be discharged from the further consideration of the House bill, which is H.R. 10459, and at this time the Senate will proceed to the consideration of that bill.

The bill (H.R. 10459) to provide for the conveyance of 39 acres of Minnesota Chippewa tribal land on the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation to the SS. Mary and Joseph Church, Sawyer, Minn., was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 3018 will be indefinitely postponed.

The excerpt from the report (No. 1609) is as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 3018 is to permit the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, to convey 39 acres of tribal land on the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation to the SS. Mary and Joseph Church, Sawyer, Minn., for church and cemetery expansion.

EASTERN CHEROKEE RESERVATION, N.C.

The bill (S. 3224) to declare that the United States holds certain lands on the Eastern Cherokee Reservation in trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is an identical House bill, H.R. 11057. Without objection, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will be discharged from the further consideration of House bill 11057, and the Senate will proceed to consider the bill.

The bill (H.R. 11057)* to declare that the United States holds certain lands on the Eastern Cherokee Reservation in trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 3224 will be indefinitely postponed.

The excerpt from the report (No. 1610) is as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 3224, introduced by Senators ERVIN and JORDAN of North Carolina, is to convey in trust to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina 22.71 acres of federally owned school land and improvements thereon.

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN IRRIGATION CHARGES ON WIND RIVER INDIAN IRRIGATION PROJECT, WYOMING

The bill (S. 536) to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior adjusting, deferring, and canceling certain irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands under the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is an identical House bill (H.R. 3444). Without objection, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will be discharged from the further consideration of the House bill, and it will be considered at this time.

The bill (H.R. 3444) to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior adjusting, deferring, and canceling certain irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands under the Wind River Indian irrigation project, Wyoming, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 536 will be indefinitely postponed.

The excerpt from the report (No. 1611) is as follows:

PURPOSE

The purpose of S. 536, introduced by Senators HICKEY and MCGEE, of Wyoming, is to approve an order of the Secretary adjusting, deferring, and canceling certain irrigation charges against non-Indian-owned lands on the Wind River Indian Irrigation project in Wyoming.

AMENDMENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 201) to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments, on page 1, at the beginning of line 6, to strike out "Sec. 316."; in line 7, after the word "section", to strike out "316 (c)" and insert "(c)"; and on page 2, line 8, after the word "this", to

strike out "joint resolution" and insert "subsection"; so as to make the joint resolution read:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by adding thereto a new subsection (g) to read:

"(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, the county committee, with the approval of a representative of the State committee, finds a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of the days this subsection becomes law."

The amendments were agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The excerpt from the report (No. 1612) is as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 201), to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

This joint resolution would extend the time for filing 1962 crop tobacco allotment leases for 20 days following its enactment.

Public Law 87-200 added a new section 316 to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 permitting the limited leasing of tobacco acreage allotments for each of the 1962 and 1963 crops. Section 316(c) provided that no such lease would be effective unless a copy was filed with the county committee prior to a date fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture not later than normal planting time. In some cases, through mistake or misunderstanding of the new provisions, the copy of the lease was not filed with the county committee within the prescribed time. Unless such mistakes are corrected the tobacco planted pursuant to such leases will be subject to marketing penalties. This resolution would extend the time for reducing such leases to writing and filing them with the county committee until 20 days after its enactment. It would not extend the time for entering into such leases, its only purpose being to correct situations resulting from late filing.

The committee amendments make purely technical corrections, and are not substantive in nature.

FEDERAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICES TO GUAM

The bill (S. 2121) to establish Federal agricultural services to Guam, and for other purposes, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish and maintain an agricultural program in Guam which will include such programs administered by the United States

Department of Agriculture, hereinafter referred to as "Department", as are determined by the Secretary will promote the welfare of that island. This authority may be exercised without regard to section 25(b) of the Organic Act of Guam (64 Stat. 390; 48 U.S.C. 1421c(b)), or any other provision of law under which Guam may have been excluded from such programs. The Secretary is authorized to provide for such modification of any such programs extended to Guam as he deems necessary in order to adapt it to the needs of Guam. The program authorized by this section shall be developed in cooperation with the territorial government of Guam and shall be covered by a memorandum of understanding agreed to by the territorial government and the Department. The Secretary may also utilize the agencies, facilities, and employees of the Department, and may cooperate with other public agencies and with private organizations and individuals in Guam and elsewhere: *Provided, That the number of employees of the United States Department of Agriculture stationed on Guam to carry out the purposes of this Act shall not exceed five at any one time.*

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. The moneys appropriated in pursuance of this Act shall also be available for the purchase and rental of land, the construction or acquisition of buildings, for the equipment and maintenance of such buildings, and such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. Sums appropriated in pursuance of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, sums appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department, and may be allocated to such agencies of the Department as are concerned with the administration of the program in Guam.

The excerpt from the report (No. 1613) is as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2121), to establish Federal agricultural services to Guam, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish an agricultural program for Guam under a memorandum of understanding with the territorial government of Guam. Any program of the Department of Agriculture which will promote the welfare of Guam may be included in the program with any appropriate modification. The primary need is for technical assistance. The number of USDA employees stationed on Guam under the act at any one time would be limited to five.

The bill was requested by the Department of Agriculture and results from a survey made by USDA employees in 1956 and the recommendations in their report made in 1958.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF COUNTIES UNDER FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

The bill (S. 2859) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, in order to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth sentence of section 508(a) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1508(a)), is amended by striking out

"in not to exceed 100 counties", and inserting in lieu thereof "in not to exceed 150 counties".

The excerpt from the report (No. 1614) is as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2859) to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act, as amended, in order to increase the number of new counties in which crop insurance may be offered each year having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would permit Federal crop insurance to be offered in 150 additional counties each year. At present expansion is limited to 100 new counties each year.

Crop insurance is offered farmers in selected counties by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. This Corporation is wholly Government-owned and provides all-risk crop insurance protection against unavoidable causes of loss.

In 1948 the crop insurance program was placed on a limited, experimental basis to gain experience and accumulate actuarial data. This was done by Congress because of the adverse experience the crop insurance program had from 1938 to 1947 when it was on a national basis. During this experimental period (1948-61) expansion to new counties has been limited. In no year during this period did the number of new counties allocated approach the 100-county limitation. The objective was the development of a sound program that could be operated on a national basis.

Although expansion in the last 14 years has been limited, the Department feels that the experience gained during this period is sufficient to justify a more rapid rate of expansion so as to provide more farmers with the protection provided under the all-risk crop insurance program.

MOVEMENT OF DISEASED ANIMALS

The bill (S. 3120) to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 6 of the Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 32), as amended (21 U.S.C. 115), is further amended by changing the period at the end of such section to a colon and inserting immediately thereafter the following: "Provided, That such livestock or poultry may be so delivered and received for such transportation and so transported and moved if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States and authorizes such action, and such delivery, receipt, transportation, and movement are made in strict compliance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to protect the livestock and poultry of the United States."

The excerpt from the report (No. 1615) is as follows:

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3120), to amend section 6 of the act of May 29, 1884, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

This bill would permit the interstate movement under adequate safeguards of livestock and poultry affected with a communicable disease, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines such action will not endanger the livestock or poultry of the United States. Such action is now prohibited, except for certain diseases.

The Department of Agriculture, in requesting this legislation states that interstate movement is essential to an eradication program; tends to reduce slaughter indemnities as a result of the better salvage values resulting from wider slaughter markets; and allows for the movement of diseased animals to market instead of holding them at stockyards or elsewhere where they may expose other animals and disrupt normal marketing.

EXTENSION OF EXISTING CORPORATE AND EXCISE TAX RATES

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1576, the corporate and excise tax rate extension bill.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 11879) to provide a 1-year extension of the existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain excise-tax rates, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, this measure, which now is the pending business, will not be given further consideration this afternoon, but it is being laid down now for the purpose of notifying the Senate ahead of time as to what the schedule on Monday will be.

In a few moments I intend to make a further announcement regarding the business of the Senate for next week.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. KUCHEL. Madam President, I shall be grateful to the distinguished majority leader if he will indicate what business he proposes to schedule for the Senate for next week.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, in reply to the question asked by the distinguished acting minority leader, let me state, both for his information and for the information of the entire Senate, that the leadership anticipates a strong possibility that a health-care bill for older citizens which adheres to the social security principle will be offered as an amendment to pending legislation, toward the end of next week. This bill will, in my opinion, be the product of the combined efforts of Democrats and Republicans who will have worked together with understanding, diligence, and restraint to incorporate the separate approaches which they have heretofore pursued in trying to find a solution to this problem.

Let me say that I shall be delighted if such a bipartisan approach develops. The whole Nation has long recognized that in connection with the cost of health care there exists a serious national problem which weighs most heavily on older people of limited means and on their children. What we have heretofore lacked has not been a sympathetic understanding of this problem; I daresay that all Members of the Senate, who have available, at very little cost, the finest Government hospital and medical service as part of their job-rights, can appreciate this problem as it affects those who do not have adequate means for adequate hospital care. What we have heretofore

lacked has been, not understanding of this problem but, rather, an effective and acceptable legislative approach to this problem as it involves the citizens of the Nation.

There is reason to hope that this approach will now be found. I anticipate that the amendment which is likely to be offered, as I have noted, will safeguard the social security principle, thereby insuring that hospital care will come as a matter of hard-earned right to older citizens, just as do their monthly social security checks, and thus relieve them, with dignity and decency, of a part of the financial worry which now attaches to serious and prolonged illness. At the same time, the amendment may provide further assistance to several million additional citizens who, because they are not presently under social security, would not have been covered by the original King-Anderson approach. This new approach may also provide a significant role for nongovernmental agencies in administering the program and offer consideration to the possibility of multiple plans.

The amendment, which probably will be offered, I am sure, will set forth a sound approach to the critical question of hospital care for older citizens, and will go far toward meeting the objections which heretofore have been expressed. If this can be worked out, it will be a significant legislative achievement which would not have been possible without the understanding, perception, and restraint of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] and other interested Senators on both sides of the aisle.

I hope that the Senate will give this measure, when it is introduced, the most careful consideration and act on it one way or the other. I say that notwithstanding that it would have been preferable as a matter of legislative procedure had the House moved first. But, Mr. President, we have waited and waited for the House to act, and it has not acted. We may feel inclined to wait longer, but illness does not wait. Hospital bills do not wait. I do not know what the House may do in the weeks ahead and I do not wish to prejudice the other body's action. But whatever the House may or may not do, the Senate's duty is clear. It is to face this issue now even as millions of citizens are face to face with the grim realities of the problem. If the Senate wishes to register what I believe is the deep and direct concern of these citizens in this issue—even as the President has already expressed it—then the amendment which I anticipate and hope will be offered next week will provide the opportunity.

Prior to taking up the consideration of the Health and Welfare Act, to which these proposals may well be appended, it is the intention of the leadership to call up, at has already been announced, Calendar No. 1576, House bill 11879, the corporate and excise tax extension bill, for Monday; and following that, such other acts with a time limitation as the Sugar Act, the act authorizing an increase in the public debt limit, the Renegotiation Act, and any others which may fall in that category.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the distinguished Senator. Under the schedule which he has outlined, does he contemplate scheduling late in the week the legislation in which the problem of medical assistance or hospital assistance to the aged would become the relevant issue?

Mr. MANSFIELD. The present intention of the leadership is to take it up the latter part of next week.

Mr. KUCHEL. Does the majority leader intend to schedule a meeting for Saturday one week from today?

Mr. MANSFIELD. My guess at the moment would be "Yes," because the legislation which has a termination date of June 30 is piling up. It will depend in large part on how expeditiously the Senate as a whole faces the challenge of the bills which will be coming up before us this coming week.

Mr. KUCHEL. A number of leaders in my party are scheduled to meet with General Eisenhower in Gettysburg the coming Saturday, and it will pose a problem for them, since it is a long-standing engagement. I simply want the Record to show we will be faced with that problem.

May I ask whether the majority leader can give us any enlightenment as to the possibility of evening sessions during the week?

Mr. MANSFIELD. First let me say that it is almost a tradition in the Senate for this body to meet on June 30, because of the importance of that particular date. I realize that it might be inimical to the best interests of Republican leaders if they missed out on a visit to Mr. Eisenhower at Gettysburg; but, if my memory serves me correctly, this morning's papers carried a story to the effect that he had been in Washington last night, and I assume met with the Republican leaders at that time—

Mr. KUCHEL. That is a sound, logical assumption.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Perhaps General Eisenhower, in view of the difficulties which confront his party colleagues in this body, might consider making a return visit to Washington to help take some of the burdens of responsibility off the Members who have such great burdens at this time, and give him some reason to say he was willing to meet with his party people at least halfway. That is the situation as it is developing.

I have forgotten the second part of the question.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. With respect to evenings.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Evening sessions would depend on circumstances. I hope we could complete our business within a reasonable time. The decision is not mine; it is the Senate's collectively.

Mr. KUCHEL. I assume, therefore, the able majority leader intends, at the very least, to consider seriously a Saturday session for 1 week from today.

In addition, I wonder if the Senator will inform the Senate, in this colloquy, what his plan is for the week following next week, when July 4 occurs, on Wednesday.

Mr. MANSFIELD. It is anticipated that we will be on the communications

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. J. RES. 201

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938 is amended by adding thereto a new subsection (g)
5 to read:

6 “(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c)
7 relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the
8 lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year
9 shall be effective if, (1) pursuant to regulations issued by
10 the Secretary, the county committee, with the approval of

1 a representative of the State committee, finds a lease in
2 compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed
3 upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as
4 determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962, whichever
5 is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to
6 writing and filed in the county office in which the farms
7 involved are located within twenty days of the date this
8 subsection becomes law.”

Passed the Senate June 23, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustmentment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

JUNE 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

June 28, 1962 No. 108

14. SUGAR. Sen. Carroll commended the sugar program and paid tribute to former Sen. Costigan for his efforts in the enactment of the original sugar legislation. pp. 11298-9
15. MEAT INSPECTION. Both Houses received from this Department proposed legislation to extend the provisions of the Meat Inspection Act to certain classes of establishments not now subject to the Act; to H. and S. Agriculture Committees. pp. 11291, 11288
16. INSPECTION; RESEARCH. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8982, to authorize construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Heath Crossing, Tex. (S. Rept. 1668), and with amendments H. R. 9883, to authorize construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Los Indios, Tex. (S. Rept. 1669). p. 11291
17. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Sens. Long (Hawaii), Carlson, and Miller commended the work of the land-grant colleges on their 100th anniversary. pp. 11299, 11322-3, 11359
18. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article on the consumer price index, "Price Index Steady After 3-Month Rise." pp. 11300-01
19. EXPORT CONTROL. Both Houses received the conference report on S. 3161, to provide for continuation of authority for regulation of exports (H. Rept. 1949) (pp. 11238-9, 11288, 11347). By a vote of 44 to 33, agreed to a motion by Sen. Keating to recommit the bill to the conference committee for further consideration, pp. 11347-53).
20. FISCAL CONDITIONS. Sen. Byrd, Va., inserted his statement on the financial condition of the Federal Government. pp. 11334-7
21. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey announced that S. 2560, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, will be considered on Fri., and that there would be a session on Sat. to consider the sugar bill if the conference committee completes its work on the bill. p. 11353

HOUSE

22. FOREIGN TRADE. By a vote of 299 to 125, passed as reported H. R. 11970, the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (pp. 11141-238, 11245-50, 11253-72, 11282, 11283-4). Earlier, by a vote of 171 to 253, rejected a motion by Rep. Mason to recommit the bill (11237-8). See Digest 101 for a summary of the provisions of this bill.
23. SUGAR. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 12154, to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. pp. 11238, 11278
24. TOBACCO. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 201, to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed (H. Rept. 1952). p. 11288
25. FARM LABOR. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 1124, to provide financial assistance to the States to improve educational opportunities for migrant agricultural employees and their children, and S. 1132, with amendment, to provide for the establishment of a National Advisory Council on Migratory Labor. p. D534

26. PERSONNEL. Rep. Beckworth inserted several letters pertaining to the use of assembled and unassembled examinations and boards of U. S. Civil Service Examiners by the agencies. pp. 11273-7
27. EDUCATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12070, to provide assistance in the field of special education to institutions of higher learning, and to the States. p. D534
Rep. Wilson, Calif., commended the centennial of the land-grant colleges and said, "I am confident our land-grant institutions will continue to be a credit to our country." p. 11278
Rep. McDowell discussed the centennial of the Morrill Land-Grant College Act and said, "more than any other single measure, this act has shaped significantly the educational and, perhaps, the economic development of our Nation." pp. 11284-6
28. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee issued a report on evaluation of the donable surplus property program (H. Rept. 1943). p. 11288
29. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee issued a report of the Special Study Mission to the Far East, South Asia, and the Middle East (H. Rept. 1946). p. 11288
30. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President an amendment to the budget for fiscal 1963 involving an increase of \$382,000 for the civil functions of the Department of the Army (H. Doc. 463). p. 11288
31. ROADS. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments H. R. 12135, the proposed Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1962 (H. Rept. 1948). p. 11288
32. SOIL BANK. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment S. 3062, to amend the Soil Bank Act to make permanent the existing provision of law authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage in certain disaster areas (H. Rept. 1961). p. 11288
33. SAFETY. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12306, the proposed Occupational Safety Act of 1962. p. D534
34. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the conference report on S. 3161, to extend the Export Control Act, will be considered on Fri., and the conference report on H. R. 12154, to extend the Sugar Act, will be considered on Sat. if reported by the conference committee. p. 11244

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

35. TOBACCO. Extension of remarks of Rep. Evins inserting an article, "Cigarette Taxes: Enough Money to Pay for U. S. Space Program," and stating that tobacco is now one of the principal sources of public revenue for all levels of government. p. A4924
36. PEACE CORPS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Flood inserting an article, "Peace Corps Thrives In First Year Abroad--Nations Ask More As 1,000th Recruit Heads Overseas." pp. A4925-7
Extension of remarks of Sen. Kerr inserting an address by Director Shriver on the operations and programs of the Peace Corps. pp. A4933-5
37. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Weaver inserting the report of the projects committee to the 49th convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. pp. A4927-9

EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE 1962 TOBACCO ALLOTMENT LEASES

JUNE 28, 1962.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S.J. Res. 201]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 201) to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the joint resolution as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows: Beginning on page 1, line 9, strike out—

pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, the county committee, with the approval of a representative of the State committee, finds

and insert in lieu thereof “the Secretary finds that”.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to permit additional time for farmers to comply with the procedural requirements for transferring tobacco acreage allotments pursuant to the provisions of a law enacted by Congress in 1961. Because this is the first year of administration of the new law, some county committees, apparently because of inexperience with the new procedures, did not require farmers to follow the procedures required by the law and the Secretary's regulations thereunder. This bill would permit such farmers an additional period of time for taking the necessary procedural step. The need for the bill is further explained in the Senate report which is included herewith and made a part hereof.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

The amendment made by the committee will make the action authorized hereunder the direct responsibility of the Secretary of Agriculture instead of the responsibility of the county committee, with the approval of a representative of the State committee, as provided in the Senate bill. The committee believes that in this matter the Secretary should be assured to his personal satisfaction that the leases comply in all respects with the requirements of the statute and the Secretary's regulations issued thereunder.

SENATE REPORT

[S. Rept. 1612, 87th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom^e was referred the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 201), to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

This joint resolution would extend the time for filing 1962 crop tobacco allotment leases for 20 days following its enactment.

Public Law 87-200 added a new section 316 to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 permitting the limited leasing of tobacco acreage allotments for each of the 1962 and 1963 crops. Section 316(c) provided that no such lease would be effective unless a copy was filed with the county committee prior to a date fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture not later than normal planting time. In some cases, through mistake or misunderstanding of the new provisions, the copy of the lease was not filed with the county committee within the prescribed time. Unless such mistakes are corrected the tobacco planted pursuant to such leases will be subject to marketing penalties. This resolution would extend the time for reducing such leases to writing and filing them with the county committee until 20 days after its enactment. It would not extend the time for entering into such leases, its only purpose being to correct situations resulting from late filing.

The committee amendments make purely technical corrections, and are not substantive in nature.

DEPARTMENTAL VIEWS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 18, 1962.

HON. HERMAN E. TALMADGE,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR TALMADGE: This letter is written to confirm your understanding that Senate Joint Resolution 201 which was introduced by you on June 14, 1962, and extends the time by which a lease of a tobacco allotment may be filed, has the full support of the Department of Agriculture.

Prior to the enactment of Public Law 87-200 on September 6, 1961, the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, did not permit the leasing of a tobacco acreage allotment. Hence, farmers and employees of county offices had no experience prior to the 1962 crop year with respect to leasing such allotments. As a result, in some cases leases have been entered into and all of the requirements of Public Law 87-200 met, except the requirement that a copy of the lease be filed with the county committee prior to a closing date established by the Secretary which can be no later than the normal planting time in the county involved. Tobacco has been planted pursuant to the terms of these leases which must be considered excess tobacco which the farmer must destroy or pay the substantial penalty thereon required by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, unless the requirement as to filing is modified.

The passage of the joint resolution will enable this Department to grant relief in those cases where farmers have in good faith entered into leases and met all the conditions specified in Public Law 87-200 except the formal requirement that the lease be filed with the county committee not later than the normal planting time in the county.

As the joint resolution does not extend the time by which a lease must be entered into but only the date by which it must be filed, the enactment of the joint resolution into law would not permit the leasing of tobacco allotments after the date provided for in Public Law 87-200.

Due to time limitations, we have not ascertained from the Bureau of the Budget whether Senate Joint Resolution 201 conforms to the administration's legislative program.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN P. DUNCAN, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURE ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

* * * * *

SEC. 316. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act for the crop years 1962 and 1963, the owner and operator of any farm for which a tobacco acreage allotment (other than a burley tobacco acreage allotment) is established may lease any part of such allotment to any other owner or operator of a farm in the same county for use in such county on a farm having a current tobacco allotment of the same kind. Such lease and transfer of allotment shall be recognized and considered valid by the county committee provided the conditions set forth in this section are met. In the case of Maryland (type 32)

tobacco, no farm shall be eligible for lease of allotment from the farm unless at least 75 per centum of the allotment for the farm was actually planted during each of the years 1960 and 1961.

(b) Any lease shall be made on such terms and conditions, except as otherwise provided in this section, as the parties thereto agree. No lease shall be entered into for any period in excess of one crop year, but may be renewed for the 1963 crop year, if the parties so agree.

(c) The lease and transfer of any allotment shall not be effective until a copy of such lease is filed with and determined by the county committee of the county in which the farms involved are located to be in compliance with the provisions of this section. Such lease and transfer shall not be effective unless a copy of the lease is filed with the county committee prior to a closing date established by the Secretary, which date shall be no later than the normal planting time in the county. If the normal yield established by the county committee for the farm to which the allotment is transferred does not exceed the normal yield established by the county committee for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by more than 10 per centum, the lease and transfer shall be approved acre for acre. If the normal yield for the farm to which the allotment is transferred exceeds the normal yield for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by more than 10 per centum, the county committee shall make a downward adjustment in the amount of the acreage allotment transferred by multiplying the normal yield established for the farm from which the allotment is transferred by the acreage being transferred and dividing the result by the normal yield established by the farm to which the allotment is transferred.

(d) The lease and transfer of any part of a tobacco acreage allotment determined for a farm shall not affect the allotment for the farm from which such acreage allotment is transferred or the farm to which it is transferred, except with respect to the crop year specified in the lease. The amount of acreage allotment which is leased from a farm shall be considered for purpose of determining future allotments to have been planted to tobacco on the farm from which such allotment is transferred and the production pursuant to the lease and transfer shall not be taken into account in establishing allotments for subsequent years for the farm to which such allotment is transferred. The lessor shall be considered to have been engaged in the production of tobacco for the purpose of eligibility to vote in the referendum.

(e) Under the provisions of this section not more than five acres of allotment may be leased and transferred to any farm: *Provided*, That the total acreage allotted to any farm after such transfer shall not exceed 50 per centum of the acreage of cropland in the farm.

(f) The Secretary shall prescribe such regulations as he considers necessary for carrying out the provisions of this section.

(g) *Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) the Secretary finds that a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of the date this subsection becomes law.*

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. J. RES. 201

[Report No. 1952]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JUNE 28, 1962

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a
tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of
4 1938 is amended by adding thereto a new subsection (g)
5 to read:

6 “(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c)
7 relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the
8 lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year
9 shall be effective if, (1) ~~pursuant to regulations issued by~~
10 ~~the Secretary, the county committee, with the approval of~~

1 a representative of the State committee, finds the Secretary
2 finds that a lease in compliance with the provisions of this
3 section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in
4 the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15,
5 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are
6 reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the
7 farms involved are located within twenty days of the date
8 this subsection becomes law."

Passed the Senate June 23, 1962.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

87TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. J. RES. 201

[Report No. 1952]

JOINT RESOLUTION

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustmentment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

JUNE 25, 1962

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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June 30, 1962

aged, and Sen. Anderson inserted a summary, "Significant Improvements in Anderson Bill (S. 909) Made by Anderson Amendment to Welfare Bill (H. R. 10606)". pp. 11414-6, 11416-21, 11434-7

20. INSPECTION; RESEARCH. Passed as reported H. R. 8982, to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Heath Crossing, Tex. p.11432
Passed as reported H. R. 9883, to authorize construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Los Indios, Tex. pp. 11432-3
21. PERSONNEL. Sen. Long, Hawaii, inserted a resolution of the Legislature of American Samoa commending Nathan Koenig, AMS, for "his fine services to our government and our people." p. 11437
22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Humphrey stated that the conference report on the sugar bill will be considered on Mon. pp. 11424-5
23. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 2. p. 11439

HOUSE - JUNE 30

4. SUGAR. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12154, to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (pp. 11493-501). For a summary of the provisions of this bill as reported by conference committee see item 1 of this Digest.
25. HAY; CONSERVATION RESERVE. Passed without amendment S. 3062, to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage in order to alleviate damage, hardship, or suffering caused by severe drought, flood, or other natural disaster (p. 11501). This bill will now be sent to the President.
26. TOBACCO. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 201, to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to provide that tobacco lease transfers shall be effective if agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and the terms of the lease are filed in writing in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of the date of the enactment of this bill. p. 11501
27. EXPORT CONTROL. Agreed to the conference report on S. 3161, to provide for continuation until June 30, 1965, of authority for regulation of exports (pp. 11490-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
28. CONTRACTS. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 12061, to extend for two years, until June 30, 1964, the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (pp. 11501-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
29. INSPECTION; RESEARCH. Concurred in Senate amendments to H. R. 8982, to authorize construction of a bridge across the Rio Grande at or near Heath Crossing, Tex., and H. R. 9883, to authorize construction of a toll bridge across the Rio Grande near Los Indios, Tex. (p. 11503). These bills will now be sent to the President.
30. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Rep. Kastenmeier commended the work of the land-grant colleges on their 100th anniversary. pp. 11510-11
31. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. Albert announced that the Private and Consent Calendars would be called on Monday and that it was hoped that the House would complete the legislative business for the week and not program any legislation

for the balance of the week. Stated that unanimous consent would be asked to go over on adjournment until Thursday, and thence until the following Monday, July 9, p. 11503

32. ADJOURNED until Monday., July 2, p. 11514

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

33. RECLAMATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Chenoweth inserting a copy of the report of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. pp. A4941-3

Extension of remarks of Rep. Albert inserting an address by Rep. McCormack before the Rivers and Harbors Congress. pp. A5025-6

34. RECREATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Aspinall inserting a speech by Edward C. Crafts, director of the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, "The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation--Declarations of Intent." pp. A4944-5

35. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Buckley inserting his statement favoring a salary increase for Federal employees. p. A4949

36. SCHOOL LUNCH. Extension of remarks of Rep. Carey inserting an article, "Church-State Debate: Fair Federal Aid for Lunch." p. A4959

Extension of remarks of Rep. Lane inserting a statement of the operation of the school lunch program in the 7th Congressional District, Mass. p. A4980

37. BUDGET. Extension of remarks of Sen. Byrd inserting an article, "New Federal Budget Ideas Only Hide Facts of Debt, Deficits, Will Not Aid Economy." pp. A4983-4

38. LUMBER INDUSTRY. Speech in the House by Rep. Hansen during debate on the trade expansion bill as to the position of the lumber industry. pp. A4992-3

39. LAND-GRANT COLLEGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Watts saluting the land-grant colleges and universities upon the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Morrill Act. pp. A4994-5

Extension of remarks of Sen. Randolph paying tribute to the land-grant colleges and inserting an article discussing their contributions. pp. A4996-7

40. TOBACCO. Extension of remarks of Rep. Sikes reporting on progress on efforts to produce in Florida the cigar wrapper tobacco, an industry for which we were formerly dependent on Cuba. pp. A5013-4

41. WILDERNESS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lindsay inserting an article, "Critic At Large: Misuse of the National Timber Reserves Points Up Need for Wilderness Bill." pp. A5044-5

42. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Dole inserting an article "concerning the tactics employed by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman and his cohorts in attempts to pressure Members of the House into voting for the administration farm bill." p. A4948

Extension of remarks of Rep. Breeding inserting a telegram sent to the Secretary by several Kansas farm organizations in support of the defeated farm bill. p. A 4990

Extension of remarks of Rep. Michel inserting an article, "Try Again On Farm Bill, Mr. President." p. A5027

Mr. Cramer for, with Mr. Bass of New Hampshire against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Fogarty against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Alger.
Mr. Alfond with Mr. Nygaard.
Mr. Multer with Mr. Martin of Massachusetts.
Mr. Koxnegay with Mr. Horan.
Mr. Farbstain with Mr. Moore.
Mr. George P. Miller with Mr. Saylor.
Mr. Addabbo with Mr. Halleck.
Mr. Davis of Tennessee with Mr. Morse.
Mrs. Kelly with Mr. Scranton.
Mr. Flood with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.
Mr. Delaney with Mr. MacGregor.
Mr. Walter with Mr. Glenn.
Mr. Zelenko with Mr. Wilson of California.
Mr. Friedel with Mr. Bates.
Mr. Healey with Mr. Arends.
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Hoeven.
Mr. Santangelo with Mr. Judd.
Mr. Donohue with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.
Mr. O'Brien of New York with Mr. Laird.
Mr. Lane with Mr. Betts.
Mr. Powell with Mr. McCulloch.
Mr. Loser with Mr. Griffin.
Mr. Carey with Mr. Miller of New York.
Mr. McSweeney with Mr. Riehlman.
Mr. Celler with Mr. Whalley.
Mr. Green of Pennsylvania with Mr. Frelinghuysen.
Mr. Gilbert with Mrs. Bolton.
Mr. Barrett with Mr. Chenoweth.
Mr. Stratton with Mr. Nelsen.
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Goodell.
Mr. Anfuso with Mr. Van Zandt.
Mr. Burke of Kentucky with Mr. Poff.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Bromwell.
Mr. Corman with Mr. Seely-Brown.
Mr. Moss of California with Mr. Fino.
Mr. Harrison of Virginia with Mr. Hosmer.
Mr. Blatnik with Mr. Ashbrook.
Mr. St. Germain with Mrs. Reece.
Mr. Saund with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Shelley with Mr. Tollefson.
Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Becker.
Mr. Sisk with Mr. Ellsworth.
Mr. Slack with Mr. Latta.
Mr. Smith of Virginia with Mr. Kilburn.
Mr. Thompson of Louisiana with Mr. Chamberlain.
Mr. Jennings with Mr. Rousselot.
Mr. Madden with Mr. Curtis of Massachusetts.
Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania with Mr. Derounian.
Mr. Rains with Mr. Broyhill.
Mr. Reuss with Mr. Kyl.
Mr. Rhodes of Pennsylvania with Mr. Garland.
Mr. Frazier with Mr. McVey.
Mr. Fallon with Mr. Maillard.
Mr. Colmer with Mr. Hoffman of Michigan.

Mr. MORRIS changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMIT THE HARVESTING OF HAY

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 3062) to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit the harvesting of hay on conservation reserve acreage under certain conditions.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 107(a)(3) of the Soil Bank Act is amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma and adding the following: "and except that the Secretary may, with the approval of the contract signers, permit hay to be removed from such acreage if the Secretary, after certification by the Governor of the State in which such acreage is situated of the need for removal of hay from such acreage, determines that it is necessary to permit removal of hay from such acreage in order to alleviate damage, hardship, or suffering caused by severe drought, flood, or other natural disaster."

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration, S. 3062, is identical to legislation introduced in the House by my colleague from North Dakota [Mr. NYGAARD] and myself. Since S. 3062 was passed in the Senate some time ago, in order to expedite granting of this haying authority, the House Committee on Agriculture substituted the Senate bill in its entirety for my bill. This eliminates the necessity for a conference and the bill can go directly to the President for his signature.

This legislation is looked upon with favor by the Department of Agriculture and provides the means of utilizing the land retired under the soil bank program in areas where disaster conditions exist, such as drouth or flood.

If there are any questions, I would be glad to take time to explain this bill further, but since we passed similar authorizing legislation 1 year ago, I believe most of the Members are familiar with its provisions.

[Mr. BATTIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution (S.J. Res. 201) to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is not the bill that contains the Senate provision dealing with the rotation of agricultural attaches, is it?

Mr. COOLEY. No; I do not think so. Mr. GROSS. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by adding thereto a new subsection (g) to read:

"(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, the county committee, with the approval of a representative of the State committee, finds a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of the date this subsection becomes law."

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 9, strike out "pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary, the county committee, with the approval of a representative of the State committee, finds" and insert in lieu thereof "the Secretary finds that".

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE RENEGOTIATION ACT OF 1951

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 12061) to amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
June 29, 1962.

Resolved, That the bill from the House of Representatives (H.R. 12061) entitled "An Act to amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951" do pass with the following amendments: After line 6, insert:

"Sec. 2. (a) Section 108A of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended (50 U.S.C., App., sec. 1218a), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 108A. REVIEW OF TAX COURT DECISIONS IN RENEGOTIATION CASES.

"(a) JURISDICTION.—Except as provided in section 1254 of title 28 of the United States Code, the United States Courts of Appeals shall have exclusive jurisdiction to review decisions by the Tax Court of the United States under section 108 of this Act in the same manner and to the same extent as decisions of the district courts in civil actions tried without a jury, except as otherwise provided in this section. In no case shall the question of the existence of excessive profits, or the extent thereof, be reviewed, and findings of fact by the Tax Court shall be conclusive unless such findings are arbitrary or capricious. The judgment of any such court shall be final except that it shall be subject to review, under the limitations herein provided for, by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari, in the manner provided in section 1254 of title 28 of the United States Code.

"(b) POWERS.—Upon such review, such courts shall have only the power to affirm the decision of the Tax Court or to reverse such decision on questions of law and remand the case for such further action as justice may require, except that such court shall not reverse and remand the case for error of law which is immaterial to the decision of the Tax Court.

"(c) VENUE OF APPEALS FROM TAX COURT DECISIONS IN RENEGOTIATION CASES.—A decision of the Tax Court of the United States under section 108 of this Act may, to the extent subject to review, be reviewed by—

"(1) the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit in which is located the office to which the contractor or subcontractor made his Federal income tax return for the taxable year which corresponds to the fiscal year with respect to which such decision of the Tax Court was made, or if no such return was made for such taxable year, then by the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, or

"any United States Court of Appeals designated by the Attorney General and the contractor or subcontractor by stipulation in writing."

"(b) The second sentence of section 108 of such Act is amended to read as follows: 'Upon such filing, such court shall have exclusive jurisdiction, by order, to determine the amount, if any, of such excessive profits received or accrued by the contractor or subcontractor, and such determination shall not be reviewed or redetermined by any court or agency except as provided in section 108A.'

"(c) Section 105(b)(2) of such Act is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof.

"(d) The amendments made by this section shall apply only with respect to cases in which the petition for redetermination is filed with the Tax Court of the United States after the date of the enactment of this Act."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] may extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, the bill as it passed the House would extend the Renegotiation Act for a period of 2 years, until June 30, 1964. The amendment as offered by the Senate would allow for appellate review of Tax Court decisions on renegotiation cases. Lack of appellate review has come under sharp criticism by many within the past few years. The chairman has ably explained this change, and I concur with him in his support of it.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, a similar amendment was offered in the Committee on Ways and Means and was fully considered.

Mr. Speaker, I favor the amendment adopted by the other body and favor concurrence therein.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I had informed the Members of the House that I would explain this amendment.

The House passed some weeks ago this bill continuing the Renegotiation Act for 2 additional years. It was the feeling on the part of the chairman of the committee, at least, and I think shared by some members of the committee, that it would be well for this matter to pass without amendment, particularly in view of the fact that the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation had recommended a 2-year extension of the program without amendments.

Mr. Speaker, the Senate Finance Committee, when the bill reached it, added three amendments in that committee. When the matter was considered on the floor of the Senate on yesterday, two of the amendments adopted in the Finance Committee were defeated by the action of the Senate. However, one amendment remained in the bill. This amendment has to do with the review of Tax Court decisions in renegotiation cases.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation's existing authority expires midnight tonight. If the legislation is to be continued without interruption, it will have to be enacted today by the House. Even though we were in this situation, I would not, Mr. Speaker, call this amendment up for approval of my colleagues until I had had an opportunity to discuss it with the Chairman of the Renegotiation Board and until discussions could be had with the Deputy Attorney General. Both the Chairman of the Renegotiation Board and the Deputy Attorney General have reported to us that although they shared my own individual view, that it would be better for this legislation to be extended for 2 years without amendment, that this amendment is workable, though they would have preferred not to have it. It does not impose any unreasonable burdens upon anyone.

The Senate amendment is intended to permit Tax Court decisions in renegotiation cases to be reviewed by the appellate courts in the same manner and to the same extent as its decisions in tax cases—subject, however, to certain important limitations which I will mention shortly. Thus, the Senate amendment provides that Tax Court decisions in renegotiation cases may be reviewed by the U.S. courts of appeals—and by the Supreme Court of the United States upon certiorari—in the same manner and to the same extent as decisions of the district court in civil actions tried without a jury, which is the same scope of review as in tax cases. Under this provision, the appellate courts will be permitted to review Tax Court decisions in renegotiation cases insofar as they involve legal questions, such as whether contract receipts or accruals are exempt from or are subject to the act, whether an expenditure will be allowed as a cost for renegotiation purposes, and on other legal questions involving interpretations and application of the provisions of the Renegotiation Act.

Under the Senate amendment, however, appellate review of Tax Court decisions in renegotiation cases will be subject to certain important limitations. The first limitation is that the question of the existence of excessive profits, or

the extent thereof, may not in any case be reviewed by the appellate courts. Another limitation is that findings of fact by the Tax Court are to be conclusive unless they are arbitrary or capricious. Moreover, the powers of the appellate court are limited to affirming the decisions of the Tax Court or to reversing them on questions of law and remanding such cases to the Tax Court. These limitations are all designed to prevent the appellate courts from substituting their judgment for that of the Tax Court on the questions of the existence or extent of excessive profits.

The Senate amendment is prospective in effect only, and will not apply to any case which is now in the Tax Court. It will apply only to cases in which a decision of the Tax Court is rendered after the date of its enactment, and then only if such case is one in which the petition for redetermination is filed with the Tax Court after the date of enactment. This amendment is prospective only in effect, and will apply only to cases decided some time after its enactment. There will be further opportunity for congressional review of its provision should any question arise that would make such review necessary. No inference is to be drawn as to pending cases due to the enactment of this provision.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that this legislation, I think, should be at the President's desk by midnight I am suggesting to my colleagues that we adopt this amendment rather than delay its enactment by following the procedure of going to conference.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, the situation has been ably and fully discussed by the chairman of the committee. I concur completely. I think it is a good amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Apropos the remark of the gentleman that the legislation needs to be passed by midnight, it occurs to me we might very well have spent some time today considering the second supplemental appropriation bill, that we ought to have had this second supplemental appropriation bill before us today, because it is my understanding that in view of the widely traveled Presidential family the expenses have mounted and the Secret Service may not be paid as of after midnight. I should regret very much either to circumscribe the travels of the President's family or to see the Secret Service go unpaid.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I share the gentleman's concern in that regard.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. I knew he would.

Mr. MILLS. I am sure the gentleman recognizes that I am not responsible for any delay in that matter but that I am only trying to prevent another such delay here in a matter under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. GROSS. Of course, the gentleman, I am sure, would not want to see the Secret Service go unpaid by virtue of

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For information only;
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of July 2, 1962
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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on sugar bill. Senate debated Mansfield amendment on sugar allocations. Senate concurred in amendment to extend time for filing leases for tobacco allotment transfers. Sen. Miller criticized USDA actions in consideration of farm bill. House received GAO report on sales under 1959-60 cotton purchase programs. Rep. Brewster criticized administration's farm program. Several Senators and Representatives commended extension service on 100th anniversary. Rep. Cooley introduced new farm bill.

SENATE

1. SUGAR. By a 54-12 vote, agreed to the conference report on H. R. 12154, the sugar bill. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 11583-612, 11616-20, 11636-8
2. HONEYBEE IMPORTS. Began consideration of H. R. 8050, relating to importation of honeybees. However, the debate related to an amendment by Sen. Mansfield to make certain sugar allocations to Western Hemisphere countries. pp. 11620-3, 11630-1.
3. TOBACCO ALLOTMENTS. Concurred in the House amendment to S. J. Res. 201, to provide that tobacco lease transfers shall be effective if agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and the terms of the lease are filed in writing in the county office in which the farms involved are located within 20 days of the date of enactment of the measure. This measure will now be sent to the President. p. 11550

4. EXTENSION SERVICE. Several Senators spoke in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862. pp. 11539-50, 11554-8, 11579-81, 11615, 11631, 11636
5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Miller criticized the Secretary's actions in connection with consideration of the farm bill. pp. 11564-5
6. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article, "New Milk Values Offered Dieters—Solids, Not Fats, Stressed in California System." pp. 11578-9
7. FOREIGN AGRICULTURE. Sen. Proxmire inserted an article, "Food Woes Grow for German Reds." p. 11578
8. RECLAMATION. Sen. Miller inserted a statement by the National Farmers Organization favoring a limitation in acreage units of the San Luis reclamation project. pp. 11563-4
9. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Misuse of the National Timber Reserves Points Up Need for Wilderness Bill." pp. 11553-4
10. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. Sen. Byrd, Va., presented the May report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures. pp. 11517-20
Sens. Lausche and Williams, Del., spoke in favor of economy in expenditures. pp. 11596-7, 11612-3
11. BUILDINGS. Received from GSA a proposed bill to authorize GSA, in connection with construction and maintenance of a Federal office building, to use the public space under and over 10th St., S. W., in D. C.; to Public Works Committee. p. 11516

HOUSE

12. COTTON; CCC. Received a letter from GAO "transmitting a report on the review of certain aspects of the operations of unlimited sales agencies under the 1959 and 1960 cotton purchase programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation..., Department of Agriculture. These operations began in June 1959 and extended through April 30, 1961"; to Government Operations Committee. p. 11748
13. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Brewster explained his reasons for opposing the administration's farm program, stated that he has "consistently opposed the continuation of high price supports - even when coupled with so-called acreage controls," and urged a gradual reduction of price supports. pp. 11735-6
14. EXTENSION WORK. Several Representatives paid tribute to the land-grant colleges and universities on their 100th anniversary. pp. 11641, 11687, 11689-92, 11693-730, 11734-5, 11746
15. PUBLIC WORKS. Passed as reported S. J. Res. 68, providing for the designation of the week beginning October 14, 1962, as National Public Works Week. pp. 11642-3
16. SMALL BUSINESS. Passed, under suspension of the rules, H. R. 12121, to increase the revolving fund of the Small Business Administration (pp. 11659-62). Passed S. 2970, a similar bill, after substituting the language of H. R. 12121 as passed. H. R. 12121 was then tabled. (pp. 11662-3).

and ushered in a complete new concept of higher education. The accomplishments of a century are numerous and extraordinary, and certainly due our recognition.

The Morrill Act gave impetus to the real beginnings of badly needed higher education. Primarily, it broke the financial barriers and opened the doors to education for all those who had the will and the ability to learn—an unprecedented feat in world history. Because of this base-broadening, it has been an important factor as well in the evolution of American democracy and leadership. Furthermore, it opened wide the doors to research of all types; and among its fruits have been major contributions to our Nation's economic well-being.

The purpose of the Morrill Act, in its own words, was to provide for "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college—in each State—where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanical arts in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

Under the terms of the act, each State received a grant of Federal land, apportioned on the basis of 30,000 acres for each Member of Congress at the time. The income from the sale of the land provided an endowment fund for the continuing support of the colleges. My State's share was 150,000 acres—an amount from which Californians have reaped manifold benefits.

I think the response to the Morrill Act was indicative of the need of the time. Within 9 years, 36 States, including California, has established Federal land-grant colleges. Today there are 68 such colleges and universities.

While the relative number of land-grant colleges is actually small—3.4 percent of all our American colleges and universities, they are educating 20 percent of our college population. The University of California, for example, of which we in California are mighty proud, has an enrollment on 7 campuses of more than 53,000—making it the largest university complex in the United States.

Land-grant colleges, in addition, award 40 percent of all doctorate degrees, including all those in agriculture and about one-half of all doctorates in the sciences, engineering, and in the health professions. The land-grant colleges also contribute significantly to the training of future Reserve and Regular officers of our armed services through ROTC programs.

This record of achievement is worthy of our attention. All our society, directly or indirectly, has been a beneficiary of the land-grant system. When the act was passed in 1862, only 1 out of 1,500 youngsters went to college. Today one out of three goes, and land-grant colleges have filled a gap. The Nation is up against vast educational demands again. College enrollments are expected to double in the next 10 years. Hope-

fully, this remarkable system can guide us to meet the vast challenges in bringing educational opportunities within the reach of still more of our capable youth.

Mr. CASE of New Jersey. Mr. President, July 2 marks the 100th anniversary of President Lincoln's signing of the Morrill Land-Grant Act. A milestone in the history of public education, the act provided for the establishment of at least one college in each State by endowments obtained through the selling of Federal land. At present there 68 such institutions, located in all of the 50 States and in Puerto Rico.

Since the Presidential proclamation a year ago requesting the celebration of this significant centennial, the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges has sponsored a variety of programs aimed at assessing the evolution of land-grant colleges in particular, and the problems which higher education in general confronts today. The centennial program has occasioned conferences, lecture tours, publications, films, television series, opinions of foreign observers, and seminars of local citizens, all of which have helped to evaluate the three facets of the land-grant college effort—teaching, research, and public service.

Today it is fitting for us to join the 138 national organizations and the many individuals, both American and foreign, in commemorating the Morrill Land-Grant Act. Let us review the nature of the land-grant colleges.

We tend to take for granted our system of public education. But we cannot forget that this system is the result of a lengthy evolution. In the times when the Morrill Act was conceived, most American colleges had been founded by religious denominations and were exclusively concerned with teaching men the so-called professions, following the European tradition. The Morrill Act, then, was revolutionary in its emphasis on practical education, especially in the study of agriculture. The men who originated the act had an eye for the future.

Justin Morrill knew from personal experience the needs of the working American. He wrote—

My sympathies are all for the working man. I was brought up on a farm and know how to plant corn, to pull flax, and to dig potatoes.

No longer strict imitators, Americans had launched their own ideas of education, of which they can be justly proud. As Andrew White, former Cornell University president, has said—

It is, in my opinion, a service which deserves to be ranked with those of Hamilton in advocating the Constitution, of Jefferson in acquiring Louisiana, and of Clay in giving us a truly American policy. Mr. Morrill's service is the more noteworthy when we consider the time it was rendered, the darkest period of the Civil War.

The contributions of the land-grant colleges to agriculture through education and research have been immense, and it is interesting to note that the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with which these colleges have cooperated closely and fruitfully, is also celebrating its centennial this year.

The history of the land-grant system has proved the fallacy of the hypothesis that the quantity of students must decrease the quality of learning. Twenty-five of the 42 American Nobel prizewinners who studied in this country earned their degrees in land-grant institutions. In 1862 one American in 1,500 went to college. Today one out of three high school graduates attends college and land-grant colleges graduate more than one-fifth of these students.

Thus far, I have spoken in general of the achievements of the land-grant system. But it is important to see in detail what they have accomplished, and I would like to cite as one example the accomplishments of Rutgers University, of which I am a graduate and former trustee.

In 1864 the New Jersey State legislature established the Rutgers Scientific School as the State's land-grant college. It was founded on the principle that no race, no religion, no economic background, could prohibit the prospective student's entry into the institution, and it has held to this principle. In the last century Rutgers has made many significant contributions to agricultural and technical knowledge.

Rutgers University is only one of the land-grant colleges, and if one multiplies its achievements by the nearly 70 land-grant colleges now in existence, one can appreciate the tremendous progress they have made in the past, and are still making, and will continue to make in the future. I should like to pay tribute to the land-grant colleges for their eager shouldering of responsibilities for education in a constantly changing society. Theirs has been a most effective method for insuring equality of opportunity in American education.

MORRILL ACT CENTENNIAL AND LAND-GRANT BENEFITS TO MISSOURI

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, today marks the centennial of one of the great events in American history—an event which ranks as one of the basic steps which the Congress has taken to assure that democracy would grow and flourish.

On July 2, 1862, President Lincoln signed the Morrill Act which made it possible for institutions throughout the country to provide education for all who had ability and the desire to learn.

The State of Missouri was an early beneficiary of this far-reaching and significant congressional action. The University of Missouri, which was created in 1839, was closed down for a while during 1862, when Federal troops occupied the university building. Under the act of that year, however, the university received 330,000 acres of land, the proceeds from which were to be used for the development of instructional facilities in agriculture and mechanical arts.

The importance of the Morrill Act to our university can be seen when it is realized that until 1867, there was no State appropriation for university operation. The college of agriculture was established in 1870; and another immediate result of the Morrill Act was the establishment of the now world-

famous School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, Mo., in 1871.

Under the second Morrill Act of 1890, Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., became a land-grant college; and in the following year, industrial and agricultural courses were made part of the curriculum.

This institution—founded in 1866, as a school to serve the needs of the newly freed Negro—has grown and prospered to become one of the great educational institutions of our State.

The growth of both the University of Missouri and Lincoln University would not have been possible without the assistance and encouragement of the act which we are commemorating today. The same is true of schools throughout our country, and it is indeed fitting that as we view the history of the past 100 years, we also take encouragement from the ever more important role our land-grant colleges and universities will play in the future. For as the demands on all institutions of higher learning increase, the goal of providing education for all who have ability and who desire it becomes increasingly difficult.

Those who have worked closely with these universities know they will be able to fill this goal, and I am sure they will continue to give the training which provided our country with 25 of the 42 living American Nobel Prize winners.

I join in saluting our great land-grant institutions, and am particularly pleased that the State of Missouri has played a major role in the celebration of this event. Charles Guggenheim & Associates, a distinguished motion picture company from St. Louis, has made the half-hour centennial documentary film which will be used this year and in succeeding years to tell the land-grant story.

Dr. Elmer Ellis, president of the University of Missouri, has been one of the leading members of the Centennial Committee of the Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.

Mr. President, it is a great honor to join with my colleagues in commemorating one of the great events in American history.

The House has added a minor amendment which does not change the joint resolution at all, and is in accord with the views of my good friend, the Senator from Georgia, who introduced the joint resolution.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to Senate Joint Resolution 201.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I understand that this came out by unanimous vote.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; and there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House? Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUPPLEMENTATION OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF FEDERAL LAW INCORPORATING THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 3025.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 3025) to supplement certain provisions of Federal law incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railway Co. in order to give certain additional authority to such company, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That in addition to the powers conferred by the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1871 (16 Stat. 573), as supplemented by the Act of May 2, 1872 (17 Stat. 59), the Act of March 3, 1873 (17 Stat. 598), the Act of June 22, 1874 (18 Stat. 197), and the Act of February 9, 1923 (42 Stat. 1223). The Texas and Pacific Railway Company shall have the right and authority, subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and any Act supplemental thereto, to acquire securities or stock of, or property from, any other carrier.

SEC. 2. The capital stock of The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, heretofore fixed by its board of directors pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February 9, 1923, at \$75,000,000 may be increased at any time in such amounts as do not result in more than \$100,000,000 of such company's capital stock outstanding and as are agreed to by resolution of its board of directors duly adopted in accordance with such company's bylaws and with the consent of the holders of a majority in amount of its then outstanding capital stock, expressed by vote in person or by proxy at a meeting of said stockholders called for the purpose upon such notice as such bylaws require. The provisions of the Act of February 9, 1923, with respect to the additional capital stock authorized by such Act (except with respect to the aggregate amount thereof), shall be applicable to the additional capital stock authorized by this Act and, in addition thereto, the par value of the capital stock of said company and the number of shares thereof shall, subject to the limitations of this Act, be in such amount as may be determined from time to time by resolution of such company's board of directors duly

adopted in accordance with such company's bylaws and with the consent of the holders of a majority in amount of its then outstanding capital stock, expressed by vote in person or by proxy at a meeting of said stockholders called for the purpose upon such notice as such bylaws require.

SEC. 3. All power and authority granted to The Texas and Pacific Railway Company by this Act, the Act incorporating such company, and Acts supplemental thereto, shall be subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act and any Acts supplemental thereto.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the House has passed this bill with an amendment: and I ask that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The only point involved is the name of the company. The Senate version of the bill uses the words "the company"; and the word "The" is a part of the name of the company. By means of its amendment, the House has corrected the bill accordingly.

Therefore, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

CHURCH AND STATE—PRAYER ISSUE NEEDS COOL HEADS

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, the first 10 amendments to the Constitution of our country, termed with affection "the Bill of Rights," were adopted on the demand of men who had won the Revolutionary War.

The very first amendment provides:

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

America was settled by men and women in search of religious and political liberty. The makers of our Constitution provided three equal and coordinate branches of our Federal Government—legislative, executive, and judicial. Article I of our Bill of Rights provides complete separation of church and state.

It is important for Americans to maintain the constitutional principle that we support Supreme Court decisions, even when we may not agree with them. Our Supreme Court has the duty and responsibility to interpret the laws of our country.

Many letters and telegrams have come to me from my constituents critical of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States prohibiting official prayers in public schools. Regarding this and any other decision of our Supreme Court, any person who urges disregard or violation of such decision is resisting law and order.

This decision held that State governments or our Federal Government are prohibited from prescribing by law "any particular form of prayer which is to be used as an official prayer in carrying on any program of governmentally sponsored religious activity." Specifically, the decision states that public authority—States and boards of education—may not compose prayers and require them to be used in our public schools.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 316 OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR FILING LEASE TRANSFERRING TOBACCO ACREAGE ALLOTMENT

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives on Senate Joint Resolution 201.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKEY in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 201) to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed, which was, on page 1, line 9, strike out all after "(1)" over through and including "finds" on page 2, line 1, and insert "the Secretary finds that".

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, a few days ago the Senate passed this measure.



Public Law 87-530
87th Congress, S. J. Res. 201
July 10, 1962

Joint Resolution

76 STAT. 151.

To amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage allotment may be filed.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is amended by adding thereto a new subsection (g) to read:

“(g) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) relating to the filing of a lease with the county committee, the lease and transfer of an allotment for the 1962 crop year shall be effective if, (1) the Secretary finds that a lease in compliance with the provisions of this section was agreed upon prior to the normal planting time in the county, as determined by the Secretary, or June 15, 1962, whichever is earlier, and (2) the terms of the lease are reduced to writing and filed in the county office in which the farms involved are located within twenty days of the date this subsection becomes law.”

Approved July 10, 1962.

Agricultural
Adjustment Act
of 1938, amend-
ment.
75 Stat. 469.
7 USC 1314b.

